"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; continued cool; moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,026. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

NEIGHBORS ALL PROTECT FRANK SLAYERS; VICTIM WAS BRAVE WHEN FACING DEATH; WHOLE STORY AS THE LYNCHERS TELL IT

GRIM TRAGEDY IN WOODS

"I Think More of My Wife and Mother Than of My Life," Frank Said.

HAD BEEN ASKED IF GUILTY

Made No Plea for Mercy and Was Cool and Stoic—Wild Scenes Around Body.

PROTECTION FOR LYNCHERS

Marietta Determined None Shall Suffer—Governor Offers $500 Reward for Slayers.

How Marietta Regards the Killing of Frank

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The feeling in Marietta over the Frank lynching is illustrated by a jeering, sarcastic telegram sent today by the Chief of Police to Detective William J. Burns, who was employed by Frank's friends and was run out of Marietta after an attempt to lynch him. The telegram reads:

William J. Burns, Burns Detective Agency, New York.

Leo Frank lynched here yesterday. Come quick and help investigate.

H. H. LOONEY,
Chief of Police.

From a Staff Correspondent.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The murder of Leo M. Frank will go unavenged by the law if it is to be punished in the county where it was committed. No jury in Cobb County would convict the murderers, no Grand Jury would indict them, no official would undertake to prosecute them.

This is not to say that Cobb County is terrorized, for it is not; it is to say that the vast majority of its people, even those who deplore the lynching as a violation of law, believe that Frank got no more than his deserts, and that the mob simply carried out the verdict of the law after it had been arbitrarily set aside by a Governor who was a law partner of Frank's lawyer.

The word mob does not seem descriptive, although it is correct, for these men did not display the ordinary characteristics of a mob. There was no outburst of rage, no disorder; the whole thing was done with order, method, and precision, and with a military attention to details. Lynching mobs are usually composed of riff-raff, with a few leaders of a higher order; but this one consisted of leading citizens in the community, men prominent in business and social circles, and even in church.

Liquor played no part in it, as it does in most lynchings. The lynching had been planned for months, and the plans of the conspirators contemplated its carrying out on a night several weeks ago, but the authorities learned of it in some way and it was postponed until last Monday.

These leading citizens are today taking their leading parts in the city's business and social affairs, with no sign upon them of guilty consciences, for they have none. Their consciences approve them, and what they hear from their fellow citizens wherever they go adds to their self-approval, for the city approves them.

Held to Have Vindicated Law.

They are regarded not merely as men who can plead justification, but as men who prevented a miscarriage of justice and saved the law from being set aside and mocked by a man who happened to fill the Governor's chair. There are in Marietta men who do not approve their act because of a respect for the forms of law, but even these believe that the spirit of it was set at naught by the Governor, and not one of these men—who are few—would think of refusing to shake hands with one of the lynchers or introducing him to his wife or revealing his identity to an officer of the law.

Elsewhere than in Marietta there is much of the same sentiment, but there is a division. There are, but outside of Cobb County, men who fear the growth of the mob spirit after such a dramatic and spectacular exhibition and who would like to take measures to curb it. Many of them are in Atlanta. Many even of these believe Frank guilty and are concerned not with him but with the future of the State. They are considering the taking of steps to bring about the punishment of his slayers for that reason alone, but they do not know what steps to take.

Frank was carried through four counties by his captors, and some of those who would like to have them punished

Continued on Page 3.

Handcuffs May Prove Clue to Identity of at Least One of Leo Frank's Lynchers

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—The identity of at least one member of the mob that lynched Leo M. Frank is likely to be disclosed through a pair of nickel handcuffs which were left Monday night on the wrists of Superintendent J. E. Burke of the prison farm at Milledgeville, when the lynchers fled with their victim in an automobile to a point near Marietta, when Frank was hanged to a tree.

These handcuffs, according to a statement made by Chairman R. E. Davison of the State Prison Commission, are stamped with the serial number of the manufacturers, and the Chairman says that he has been reliably informed that, by means of this number on the handcuffs, the purchaser can easily be traced.

100 DEAD, BIG LOSS IN TEXAS STORM

Galveston, with Damage Put at $15,000,000, Under Martial Law—14 Killed There.

ARMY CAMP SWEPT AWAY

Ten Soldiers Dead at Texas City—Houston and Many Coast Towns Suffer Heavy Damage.

DALLAS, Aug. 18.—The great tropical storm in southeastern Texas, it is known tonight, has cost the lives of more than 100 persons and the damage to property, about which there are only rough estimates now, will certainly run far into the millions. Many places are still unheard from, for means of communication have disappeared, and in many directions travel is impossible.

According to information available tonight, the deaths were recorded as follows:

Virginia Point, 30; Texas City, 18; Galveston, 14; Morgan's Point, 11; Hitchcock, 7; La Porte, 7; Port Arthur, 4; Lynchburg, 3; Sylvan Beach, 3; Seabrook, 3; Houston, 2.

Many towns reported property loss in such phrases as "Very heavy," "Not yet estimated," and "Considerable," but some of the estimates were as follows:

Galveston $15,000,000 or more; Houston, $2,000,000; Texas City, $400,000; Port Arthur, $200,000; Seabrook, $100,000; Sabine, $100,000; Sabine Pass, $100,000; Kemah, $50,000.

In addition, there was an enormous loss to cotton growers in the storm belt, some estimates stating that 25 per cent. of the crop of Central Texas was destroyed, and placing the loss at "millions of dollars." The oil fields also suffered severely.

Fourteen Dead in Galveston.

Cheering news was brought to this city tonight in a message that was flashed to thousands of anxious persons who had friends and relatives in the storm-stricken City of Galveston—"only fourteen dead in Galveston."

Galveston has undergone one of the severest storms in the annals of the Gulf of Mexico, and has emerged battered and sorely burdened with financial loss, but saved, as far as life and death are concerned, by its gigantic sea wall.

The water mains leading to the city's supply wells at Alta Loma, eighteen miles over on the mainland, have been broken and the available supply is fast diminishing, adding to the discomfort of the city.

A thousand feet of the sea wall which skirts the southern side of the city has been torn away and the causeway which connects Galveston with the outside world has been cut in two at the drawbridge.

Three fires have done great damage and the city is without adequate water supply.

Those who attempt to estimate the financial loss the city has undergone say that it will equal that of the 1900 storm, which was estimated at $15,000,000.

Despite the fact that a thousand feet of the wall was battered away Galveston attributes its salvation as a city to the big dyke which was built a few years after the storm of 1900.

The Mayor proclaimed the city under martial law, and after a survey of the losses announced that Galveston would not call on other communities for aid.

How Galveston can mend its water mains and re-establish traffic across the causeway in time to prevent more acute suffering are problems for engineers. The railroads running into the city have moved all available men and machinery from North Texas into the storm zone, penetrating it as fast as human toil can advance the wrecking trains, but this progress is slow, and for the next several days Galveston probably will have to depend largely upon its own resources.

The extent of the city's fire loss had not been summed up tonight, but three fires wrought great damage on Monday night, the storm being too severe for the Fire Department to control them.

Beach Swept Clean.

All the city's resort bath houses and beach amusements have been swept away. The Murdoch, The Breakers and The Surf, bath houses, each of which was a commodious frame structure, were demolished and heaped upon the Boulevard in débris.

Huddled near the beach Boulevard, from Twenty-first to Twenty-sixth Street, was a row of small shops, booths, dancing pavilions, restaurants and hotels. These are reported to have

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$500,000,000 GOLD MAY COME TO U. S.

Allies Plan Enormous Shipments to Re-establish Their Credit Here.

OUR BANKERS PREFER BONDS

Hold That We Have Gold Enough and That More Would Result in Overinflation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The financial editor of The Daily Telegraph, in an article bearing evidences of having been inspired, foreshadows the shipment of an enormous quantity of gold to the United States to pay for war supplies and right the exchange market. In other quarters it is intimated that the shipments of gold will aggregate $500,000,000. The Telegraph says:

"The joint stock banks are determined to support the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bank of England to the fullest extent of their power, and there is good reason to believe that a plan has been agreed upon by all the parties concerned which will result in the restoration of New York exchange on London to a normal level.

"It is understood that at Tuesday's conference Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, entirely concurred in the views of the banking community. While it is obviously not the moment for a disclosure of the details of the scheme that has been decided upon, it may be said that it provides for the shipment by the Allies of a sufficient amount of gold to remove completely the deadlock in exchange which seemed to be imminent. When the amount becomes known it will probably surprise American bankers even more than the British public and will show that there is a great deal more gold in this country than many people suppose, besides evidencing the wisdom of the advocates of larger gold holdings by the great joint stock banks.

Blames Germans for Drop in Exchange

"To some extent recent movements in American exchange were the result of speculation doubtless fostered by German Emissaries in the United States. The best judges believe our present indebtedness is comparatively small, though it will greatly increase before long and will be especially heavy next year, when bills for the payment of the new crops mature. What we in conjunction with France and Russia are going to do is to send such an amount of gold as will provide for all requirements for some time to come.

"The sending of a very large amount of gold to the United States, where it is so little wanted that it is being used as a cover for notes for which the backing was intended to be commercial paper, must surely operate in the direction of cheapening the value of money. When that happens American investors will be all the more disposed to take British Government securities, and we shall be able to secure the credits we require on favorable terms. A big loan has got to come and on different terms from what we are accustomed to, but it will be placed more readily when there is no longer any disparity in exchange."

Allies to Join in Big Shipment.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times indorses the proposal for "an immediate issue and sale to importers by the Treasury of gold dollar Treasury bills payable in September, 1920, by British Government agents in New York. These would be taken readily by American bankers and exporters at a discount not exceeding 4½ per cent., and this method of raising a gold credit would obviate the injury to the British war loan involved in the issuance of a tax free 5 per cent. loan in New York."

The Post states emphatically that the Allied Governments have not yet reached an actual decision, and adds:

"The whole developments of the past few days may be summed up in the fact that the British treasury and country are completely united regarding the course of action necessary, and it is this fact rather than agreement on the details of a plan which is responsible for the sharp improvement in the exchange rate."

"A great part of the £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 gold which will be sent to America," says The Daily Mail, "will be contributed by France and Russia, as much of the purchasing from the United States has been on their behalf."

Bankers Here Discuss Loan.

As the result of another day's conferences between leading bankers in New York and London, during which ideas were frequently exchanged by cable, it appeared last night that the completion

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Pope Asks Austrian Emperor to Hasten the End of the War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18.—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am informed that a member of the Papal entourage sent a message to Emperor Francis Joseph today on the occasion of his 85th birthday. Monsignor Scapinelli, Nuncio at Vienna, was instructed to deliver the message personally.

Naturally, the message is confidential, but it is said that the Pope urged the Emperor to strive to hasten the end of the war and emphasized the fact that God had allowed him to live long so that he might use the experience and wisdom of age toward bringing about peace.

BIG MUNITION STRIKE REFUSED TO KEPPLER

Machinists' Executive Board Votes Against Plan for General Tie-up of Arms Plants.

REPUDIATED BY JOHNSTON

Union's President Calls Proposal for Nation-Wide Walkout Unauthorized by Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—When J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, goes before the Executive Board of the association here tomorrow to urge a general strike of machinists in all arms plants which have not granted the eight-hour day, he will find his policy already vigorously repudiated by W. H. Johnston, President of the association, and by the board.

"The policy of the association for years," declared Mr. Johnston this afternoon, "has been to work for a shorter work day and better conditions advocated by Mr. Keppler, but everything possible will be done to avoid a general strike."

Yesterday in New York, before leaving for Washington, Mr. Keppler declared that he was hurried into his present demand for a general strike by charges that German money was behind the strike plans. From the way things are going at the sessions of the Executive Board, it appears that Keppler speaks for a minority with which the board is in disagreement. The board today authorized Mr. Johnston to disavow the general strike project. According to President Johnston, there may be strikes where the conditions warrant, but he is emphatic in his pronouncement against anything like a general strike.

"This statement by Vice President Keppler in THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Mr. Johnston, "is unauthorized by the International Association, and is wholly at variance with the policy of the association. We have declared for a general campaign to bring about an eight-hour day, but we do not advocate a general strike, and shall do everything in our power to avoid it.

"Our general campaign for a shorter working day has been going on for some time, our efforts being directed to particular localities and special industries. For instance, for three years we have been working in the printing machinery industry, where we have met with marked success.

"At the present time conditions are exceptionally good in the machine tool line, and in plants manufacturing arms and munitions. We shall therefore direct our united efforts to these branches of industry, which particularly justify improvements."

The Executive Board has been informed of trouble at the works of Potter & Johnston, Pawtucket, R. I.; in several plants at Wilmington, Del., and at the Watertown Arsenal under the War Department. At Pawtucket some 600 men have gone on strike, and a delegate has been sent to investigate conditions. At Wilmington, where several strikes are already in progress, the strike movement was said to be spreading.

N. P. Alifas, President of the division of machinists at the Washington Navy Yard, appeared before the Executive Board today and explained that the workmen in the Watertown Arsenal were fighting against the so-called Taylor system. Mr. Alifas was authorized to go to Watertown and assure the men of the association's support in their fight against this "unfair and obnoxious system of compensation."

Executive officers of all the metal trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will meet here Monday to discuss a general campaign for improvement of labor conditions and wage increases commensurate with the profits which they say are accruing to American manufacturers through war orders. The meeting of the Metal Trades Department will follow the session of the Executive Board of the machinists.

BRIDGEPORT WEAVERS STRIKE.

Five Hundred Demand Eight-Hour Day—Girl Corset Makers Win.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 18.—An unexpected strike broke out at the Salts Textile Works this noon when 500 weavers walked out after making a demand for the eight-hour day and an increase of wages. The weavers are unorganized. The company is not inclined to grant the demands in full.

Girls in the shops of the Yost Typewriter Company and the American Graphophone Company also struck this afternoon. It is understood that they are demanding changes in working hours.

An adjustment was effected today between the Warner Brothers Corset Company and the striking employes, in which the 4,200 employes receive an eight-hour day and an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The girls have been enrolled in the Garment Workers' Union.

Demands are to be made at all the other corset factories in the city for the same concessions that the Warner Company has given, and if not given a strike will be ordered immediately.

Yesterday fifty girls employed at the Crawford Laundry, when they saw a group of corset workers pass their windows carrying banners, dropped their work and joined in a strike for eight hours and a 20 per cent. increase of wages. When the news reached the labor leaders they met the girls, hired a hall, and organized the girls into a local union. The Crawford Company has not complied with the girls' demands, but has offered to put an eight-hour day into effect two months from now.

W. F. Cattell of the American Federation of Labor is trying to organize all the laundry workers in the city, and demands are to be made at every laundry similar to those made at the Crawford.

John Tobin of the International Association of Blacksmiths was here today organizing the blacksmiths as a preliminary to a demand for the eight-hour day.

FAKE PASSPORT MAY SOLVE SEA MYSTERY

German Reservist on Ship When Italy's Horses Died Admits Papers Were False.

IS HELD IN BAIL OF $500

Widely Divergent Stories Told of Death of 336 Animals at Sea on Steamship Evelyn.

While August Meier, a German reservist, is locked up in the Tombs on the charge of having falsely represented himself to be Bernhard Osterman, a naturalized citizen of the United States, to obtain assistance from T. T. H. Thorn, American Consul at St. George, Bermuda, Government detectives are investigating a report that he had something to do with the alleged poisoning of a number of horses shipped from this country to Italy last December.

Meier was one of the crew of the steamship Evelyn, which sailed from Brooklyn on Dec. 26 last. The vessel, bound for Genoa, and in charge of Captain W. A. Barlow, besides a general cargo carried 336 horses which had been purchased here for the Italian Government, then preparing for war with Austria.

The Government detectives who have been investigating the case told this story of what followed:

"Soon after clearing Sandy Hook the Evelyn ran into a gale which continued for five days. The horses became sick and most of them died. It was supposed that the horses were simply seasick, but Carlo Rocco, who was in charge of them, suspected that the animals had been poisoned, possibly by a secret agent of some foreign Government.

"As during the storm the condenser of the Evelyn had become disabled and the vessel had sprung a leak, Captain Barlow changed his course to St. George, Bermuda. As the horses continued to die by the score they were thrown into the sea, and when, on Jan. 8, Captain Barlow sighted land, he had only thirty-five of the animals on board. But his troubles were not over, for the Evelyn, when about to enter the harbor of St. George, struck and grounded on an uncharted reef.

The crew was landed at St. George, and there Meier, as Osterman, applied to Consul Thorn for assistance and passage back to the United States. He was cared for as a naturalized citizen and was given $25 to pay his fare back to New York. With his shipmates he arrived here on Jan. 16.

The detectives said Meier explained that because of the war he had been interned in the United States. Anxious to return to his native land, he decided to risk traveling on the naturalization papers of a dead man. Procuring Osterman's certificate he became a member of the crew of the Evelyn, expecting that when he reachd Genoa he would be able to make his way to Germany. He said he did not know that by using naturalization papers he was violating any law and, but for the mishap to the Evelyn, would have reached his native country safely.

Naturalization Examiner Crooks yesterday presented the facts of the case to Assistant United States District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty, who drew up a complaint charging Meier, alias Osterman, with violating Section 79 of the Federal Code by falsely representing himself as being a naturalized citizen to obtain assistance from Consul Thorn at St. George. When arraigned before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton, Meier, who is penniless, waived examination and was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury. The punishment for the offense is $1,000 fine and not more than two years imprisoument, or both. The sailor was sent to the Tombs. He denied knowing anything about the alleged poisoning of the horses.

The story told by the Federal detectives does not fit in altogether with the stories said to have been told by Rocco and other hostlers on the Evelyn when they returned to New York to the Italian Consul General, G. Fari Forni, and Luigi Corbella, the purchaser of the horses. Rocco is said to have declared there was only one day of bad weather during the trip to Bermuda, and that the horses got sick from lack of water. Then, he said, the Captain ordered the hostlers to drive the animals overboard, saying that as the pipes of the condenser had burst they couldn't get any more water for the horses, and they would all be dead in a day or two, anyway.

"When the Evelyn reached Bermuda," Rocco is said to have told the Consul General, "the Captain spread a report that the horses had been poisoned by an Austrian spy, but that was untrue. None of them was poisoned.

ALLIES' COTTON DECREE MAY BE ISSUED TODAY

London Regards It as Settled that Staple Will Be Put on the Contraband List.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A proclamation declaring cotton to be contraband of war is expected to be issued tomorrow at the latest by both Great Britain and France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Temps says today:

"According to New York dispatches, the United States Government will welcome the long-awaited decision on cotton as likely to remove the causes of unnecessary dispute between the Allies and America.

"Not only will the Allies endeavor to apply the new measure with the utmost fairness, but they can cite a precedent which America will not disavow. During the civil war the United States declared cotton contraband. Moreover the American Secretary of State has stated that everything serving for the manufacture of munitions ought to be regarded as contraband.

"This decision will end the campaign of the American cotten men who do not seem to have suffered more. Moreover, they appear to have joined the German-Americans in trying to induce Washington to forbid exports of munitions. President Wilson's reply to Austria defeats their manoeuvres."

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK—Horsford's Acid Phosphate is superior to limes or lemons—more refreshing as a Summer beverage.—Adv.

GERMANS GET KOVNO AND 400 CANNON; FORTRESS SMASHED BY MONSTER GUNS; RUSSIAN ARMY NOW IN GRAVE PERIL

Reichstag Members Gather in Confident Spirit, Parties United and Determined to See War Through

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (Via The Hague,) Aug. 18.—With the arrival of practically all the members of the Reichstag, which opens tomorrow, actual politics supersedes tactical discussions for the moment in Berlin. Notwithstanding the apparent differences from the standpoint of the various parties as expressed in public resolutions, close dissection discloses that each seeks the same end. The opinions of the leading members of all parties may be summarized as follows:

Undoubtedly the credit of $2,500,000,000 asked by the Government will be granted by all parties, including the Social Democrats, even if during the discussion differences of opinion may be expressed. The same spirit of unity permeates all the political parties and the entire nation, notwithstanding the contrary expressions of a few individuals. The determination to see the war through to the bitter end and supreme confidence in victory still exist. All the leaders agree on one point—that the proclamation of the Kaiser on Aug. 1, at the end of the first year of the war, expressed the sentiments of the Reichstag and the nation.

The members are freely discussing the American situation, and seem to be of the opinion that a great misunderstanding must exist on both sides, but that this is not of such a character as to lead to an open conflict between the two nations. All who were sounded on the subject regretted what they called the attempt of a few newspapers in both countries to stir up ill-feeling.

The Chancellor will address the Reichstag at the opening session.

ZEPPELINS KILL 10 IN ENGLISH TOWNS

Thirty-six Others Wounded in an Attack Said to Have Reached London Suburbs.

DUTCH FIRE ON DIRIGIBLE

Airship Cruises an Hour Over Island Off the Coast and Troops Use Their Rifles.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The outskirts of London were raided last night by Zeppelins, which cruised over Eastern counties. Ten persons were killed and thirty-six wounded. The damage to property was not important.

A statement given out by the Official Press Bureau says:

Zeppelins visited the Eastern counties last night and dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns were in action, and it is believed that one Zeppelin was hit.

Air patrols were active, but, owing to the difficult atmospheric conditions, the Zeppelins were able to escape.

Some houses and other buildings, including a church, were damaged.

The following casualties have been recorded: Killed—Men, 7; women, 2; children, 1. Injured—Men, 15; women, 18; children, 3.

All the above were civilians.

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam says that Dutch troops opened fire today upon a German Zeppelin which sailed over Dutch territory. This newspaper, as quoted by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, states that the Zeppelin L-10 appeared over the Island of Vlieland, cruising about for an hour. Dutch soldiers fired at her with rifles.

The Zeppelin finally sailed away, passing between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says four Zeppelins were sighted, passing over the islands of Vlieland and Wieringen, off the Netherlands coast. The dirigibles were sailing from the east in the direction of the English coast. The hour of their appearance is not stated.

Berlin Tells of Harwich Attack.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, the Zeppelin attack on the English coast last week resulted in considerable damage. The agency says:

"Travelers arriving in Holland from England report that the last Zeppelin attack on Harwich caused serious damage, the extent of which has been suppressed by the Official Press Bureau.

"The explosion of heavy bombs and the resulting catastrophe caused great confusion. Coast guards deserted their posts. The number of killed is not known. Seventeen persons were wounded.

"One bomb struck the Post Office, and mail bags were destroyed by fire. Postal service between Harwich and Holland has not yet been re-established."

Yesterday's Zeppelin raid on England was the third within eight days, the two previous ones being on Aug. 9, resulting in fourteen deaths, and on Aug. 12, with six deaths. Previous to the raid of Aug. 9 there had been no raid since June 15, when sixteen persons were killed and forty wounded, except a harmless raid on Harwich early in July.

So far there have been eighteen Zeppelin raids on England, including two on London, causing seventy-two deaths and injuries to 250 persons, some of whom have since died.

CAUSES BOOM IN RECRUITING.

Zeppelin Raid Is Followed by a Rush to London Offices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"For reasons which will be perfectly well understood by everybody there was a spurt in recruiting yesterday. It made itself felt in many quarters, and were it not for the loss of the lives of hapless women and children we might welcome heartily the efforts of Count Zeppelin to swell the ranks of the British army.

"The scenes on the Horse Guards Parade and at the Central Recruiting Office in Scotland Yard, to say nothing about those in more remote districts, might, if they were picked up by the German wireless, instruct the Kaiser in the knowledge that the murder of

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ITALIAN DEMAND MADE ON TURKEY

Requires Immediate Release of Reservists and Other Italian Subjects Detained at Ports.

VENIZELOS GREEK PREMIER

Serbia Is Expected to Act at Once on Allies' Request for Cession to Bulgaria.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The relations between Italy and Turkey are becoming more strained, and there are indications that a rupture is approaching. The Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has made the most vigorous representations to the Turkish Ambassador concerning the matters in dispute, particularly Turkey's detention of Italian subjects.

It is understood that an appeal has been made to Washington through the American Embassy to induce Turkey to carry out her promise to Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, that Italians be permitted to depart from Turkey. In this connection great interest has been aroused by the report that Mr. Morgenthau has dispatched American ships to Beirut and Smyrna to facilitate the departure of Italians.

Instructions have been sent to the Italian Embassy at Constantinople to obtain immediate satisfaction.

Turkey, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia, has recalled permission for the departure of Italians, a large number of whom, including 700 reservists, are waiting to sail at Jaffa, Beirut, Mersina, Alexandretta, and Smyrna.

The Giornale says the news is confirmed in authoritative circles, and it further learns from a reliable private source that Turkey is continuing to send arms, money, and proclamations to Lybia with the object of provoking a native rebellion against Italy. The paper concludes:

"The cup is full. We have serious reasons to believe the Government will take energetic action toward the Porte to end these violent proceedings which Italy cannot tolerate."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople was authorized by the State Department soon after Italy's entry into the war to render aid to Italians who wanted to leave Turkey. His instructions are regarded here as sufficient to enable him to act where necessary without referring cases to the State Department. No new representations have been received here from the Italian Government.

The cruisers Des Moines and Chester were placed at Ambassador Morgenthau's disposal for relief work some time ago.

VENIZELOS PREMIER AGAIN.

London Believes He Will Agree with King to Keep Greece Neutral.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos today notified King Constantine of his readiness to form a new Grecian Cabinet in succession to the Gounaris Ministry, which resigned at the opening of the Grecian Parliament yesterday, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Athens.

Serbia probably will make her reply this week to the suggestion of the Entente Ministers that she cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Opinion is divided in Serbia as to what the reply should be, but it is expected here that it will be favorable.

Serbia, it is asserted, would like to await the outcome of the Greek crisis before giving her decision. This, however, is likely to continue for some days and is expected to end in an agreement between King Constantine and the new Premier, M. Venizelos, which will guarantee the continued neutrality of Greece.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Advices of a confidential nature received here from Athens outline what is declared to be the policy decided upon by former Premier Venizelos, who has been asked by King Constantine to form a Cabinet, and has announced his readiness to do so. The outline is substantially as follows:

M. Venizelos affirms that he has no

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VILNA BEING EVACUATED

Hindenburg's Forces Are Rushing on to Seize Petrograd Railroad.

ARMY DRIVEN INTO BREST

Mackensen's Hosts Force Their Way Across the Bug to Attack the Stronghold.

LEOPOLD'S TROOPS AT RIVER

Two More Forts on the Northeast Front of Novo Georgievsk Captured by Assault.

LONDON Thursday, Aug. 19.—Kovno, one of the crucial points in the Russian defensive in the north, was captured by the Germans last night, and the road to the Vilna, Warsaw and Petrograd Railway is now open to the troops of Emperor William, according to the German War Office bulletin, although Petrograd last night announced that the Russians still held the fortifications at Jesia, which is about two and a half miles south of Kovno on the right bank of the Niemen.

The capture of the fortress was another triumph for the German 16-inch guns, which throughout the present war have been brought against no fortifications they were unable to subdue.

With the fortress of Kovno the Germans have taken over 400 guns, and, according to their account, an enormous quantity of war material.

This, however, is not the most serious part of the matter to the Russians. Beside opening the way to Vilna, which is an open town, from which most of the inhabitants have fled, and everything that might be of use to the invaders has been removed, the fall of the fortress removes the last protection, with the exception of the Russian Field Army, to the main line railway to the capital, and also places the Germans in a position to threaten the flanks of the Russian armies retiring to the Brest-Litovsk line and those operating in Southern Courland.

Russians Hasten Retirement.

Grand Duke Nicholas apparently expected the fall of Kovno, for his armies are hastening their retirement in Poland eastward. They still hold their own from Kovno to the south of Ossowetz, but south of that they are being pressed from the northeast by Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz, and from the west by Archduke Leopold, who has crosed the Bug River and is approaching the Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok Railway. It is the same in the south, where General von Mackensen, after many rebuffs, finally has succeeded in driving the Muscovites into their outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

For the first time since he began his retirement from Western Galicia in May, Grand Duke Nicholas, in the opinion of military obverers, finds part of his army in serious danger of envelopment. The military writers express curiosity as to how he will extricate it. The Russian Commander continues an orderly retreat, as is evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with the fortress of Kovno or captured in the forts of Novo Georgievsk, two more of which have fallen, the Germans make no claim to the capture of artillery.

It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken, which doubtless means that a considerable part of the Austro-Germans in their most recent advance have not met with serious fighting.

With Kovno in German hands and another German Army across the Bug south of Brest-Litovsk, a speedy exit, according to military observers, is the only safe one for the Russians if they are to escape before the second set of pincers, prepared for them, are closed.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says a dispatch received there from Berlin announces that Emperor William sent telegrams of congratulations to Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Generals von Eichhorn and Litsmann. That to von Hindenburg said:

"With Kovno the first and strongest bulwark of the inner line of the Russian defenses has fallen into German hands. For this brilliant feat of arms the fatherland is indebted, as well as for the incomparable bravery of its sons and your conspicuous initiative. I express to your Excellency my warmest appreciation.

"Upon Col. General von Eichhorn, who guided the movements of the army with such prudence, I confer the Order Pour le Mérite, and upon General Litsmann, whose arrangement along the attacking front secured a victory, the Oak Leaves of Merit."

Similar dispatches were sent to Generals von Eichhorn and Litsmann.

Germans Held Back in the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—After their first unsuccessful attacks in dense columns against Kovno, the Germans reinforced themselves with heavy artillery brought up from the East Prussian fortresses and subjected the defenses to a most violent bombardment.

On the Baltic front the enemy's new forces have not been able to overcome the Russian pressure and take the offensive. The operations in this region are now of the foremost importance, seeing that they are being conducted simultaneously on land and sea.

From the left bank of the upper Narew the Germans are stubbornly trying to get at the railway network toward Bielsk and Bialystok and so isolate Brest-Litovsk from the metropolis. Vast

numbers of Germans are on this front. Mackensen's Eleventh Army has now been transferred to the right bank of the Bug with the object of drawing the Russians there and so make it easier for Gallwitz's and Sholz's armies to penetrate the Russian line at Bielsk and Bialystok. This move, however, is certain to be met with the most stubborn resistance.

VILNA BEING STRIPPED.

Russians Get Ready to Evacuate the City—Aeroplanes Bombard It.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18—German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno. The possibility of the capture of Vilna by the Germans is foreseen in Petrograd and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress.

The Governor-General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipments of factories, and of banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away.

Preparations for the evacuation of Bialystok continue. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircraft.

Reports reaching here from Polandw are that Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

LONDON PRESS CONCERNED.

See Great Danger to Russian Armies as Result of Kovno's Fall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—The London papers this morning comment upon the fall of Kovno as a disaster and speculate as to the future of the campaign on the Russian front.

The Daily News says:

"The fall of Kovno is the gravest disaster which has yet befallen the Russian arms. The German victory is important in two respects: It is evident that great booty has been taken, and it is evident that a very large number of heavy artillery such as Russia can very ill spare must have fallen into the enemy's hands. It is to be suspected also that the losses of the garrison, which must have been a large one, have been very heavy.

"In both these respects the defeat at Kovno is much more serious than the loss of Warsaw. But the most interesting and important question is the use which the enemy will make of their gain. It may be taken as certain that the immediate result of the fall of Kovno will be the capture of Vilna Dvinsk and the main railway to Petrograd."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"This German success facilitates von Hindenburg's bold operations in the Baltic provinces and places the railway from Vilna to Petrograd in deadly jeopardy. The Russians believe that the enemy's new objective is Petrograd, which is over 400 miles from Vilna. The fall of Kovno menaces the line of the Niemen and Bug.

"Meanwhile, two enemy's armies, one from the northwest and the other from the southeast, are converging on the important fortress and railway centre of Brest-Litovsk. Strategically Brest is of immense importance. Were it to become untenable or fall by capture the German-Austrian forces would have succeeded in driving a great wedge between the Russian armies of the south and those of the north, which would then be divided by the Pripet marshes into two separate groups. This is clearly the purpose of German strategy, both at Vilna and at Brest.

"The situation for our brave ally is full of peril. If a diversion in the Western theatre of war would bring the Russians relief it would undoubtedly be undertaken. The numbers of the allied forces are the best judges of the time when an effective offensive can be made."

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Petrograd Says Forts on Right Bank of Nieman Are Still Held.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 18.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

On the 18th, after eleven days of fighting near Kovno, the enemy succeeded in seizing the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. To the west of Jesia, on the right bank of the Niemen, we are holding all the fortifications.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The following statement was issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff:

Eastern Theatre of the War, Army Group of General Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The fortress of Kovno, together with all its forts and innumerable quantities of material, including far more than 400 cannon, fell into German possession in the course of the night. The fortress was taken by storm in face of the most stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy.

The armies of General von Scholz and General von Gallwitz penetrated further toward the East. Our foremost divisions are approaching the Bialystok-Bielsk Railway.

Before Novo Georgievsk two further forts on the northeastern front were captured by storm. We took 600 prisoners and captured twenty cannon.

Army Group of General Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The left wing met with renewed strong resistance yesterday in the Kamionka section on both sides of Siemiatycze. On the Bug and southeast of Siemiatycze we forced our way across the Kamionka section. The enemy was driven back to (name deleted). Our right wing reached the southern bank of the Bug.

Army Group of General Field Marshal von Mackensen: This army group has driven its enemies across the Bug and into the outer positions of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk. East of Wlodawa our troops penetrated across the railway line of Chelm-Brest-Litovsk in an easterly direction.

Russians Defeated Near Biala.

VIENNA, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The War Office tonight made public the following communication:

On the 18th, while the German forces advanced along the west bank of the Bug, the troops under command of Lieutenant Field Marshal von Arz repulsed the Russians on both sides of the road from Biala, within range of the fortress artillery of Brest-Litovsk. The surrounding ring on the western bank is closed.

In the area of Janow (about twenty miles northwest of Brest-Litovsk) Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army cleared the southern bank of the Bug of the enemy.

On the East Galician front there is nothing of importance to report.

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

Fall of Kovno on Austrian Emperor's Birthday Hailed as Good Omen.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The fall of Kovno is hailed with undisguised joy by the entire German press, which, however, print none of the details of the capture.

Berlin newspapers devote columns to a discussion of the military strength of the fortress and draw the conclusion, from the General Staff's report of the capture of more than 400 guns, that the victory is one of the most important of the war.

The fall of the fortress on the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is hailed as a splendid omen for the future. The formal birthday celebration, arranged in the monarch's honor by Austrians and Germans, was doubly enthusiastic because of the success scored against the Russians.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—The eighty-fifth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph was enthusiastically celebrated today in Vienna and Berlin. Emperor William and all the German Princes sent telegrams to the ruler of Austria-Hungary expressing warm and unbreakable friendship "in the good and bad fortunes of war." Emperor William ordered that the Austrian flag should be displayed in all German cities.

Owing to his recent indisposition, Emperor Francis Joseph spent the day quietly.

ITALIANS ADVANCE AT BAYONET'S POINT

Take Many Austrian Trenches in the Tolmino and Carso Regions.

FIGHTING ON HIGH PEAKS

Squads Joined by Ropes Cross Camossi Pass in the Ortler Range and Oust Defenders.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Further Italian advances through the passes of the Alps and a bayonet charge which captured a strong line of Austrian intrenchments in the Tolmino region are described in an official report issued last night at Army Headquarters. The statement says:

In the rugged ortler range between the upper valleys of the Adda and the Adige one of our detachments set out during the night of Aug. 16 from Capanna Milano and divided into squads, joined by ropes, crossed the Camossi Pass (9,500 feet high) and the Vedretta di Dampo, climbed the snow-capped summit of Turckett Spits (10,500 feet) and surprised groups of the enemy. It then proceeded to Hinter Madatasch Spits, (10,400 feet,) occupied by a detachment of the enemy, which it attacked and dispersed, and solidly occupied the summit.

In upper Rienz, further progress by our infantry is reported. We occupied Sattleberg west of Lange Alpe.

In the Monte Nero section we captured several of the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Visio peak. Later a counterattack by the enemy on our Visio position was vigorously repulsed.

In the Tolmino zone our brilliant offensive developed against the hills of Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, commanding positions situated to the right of the Isonzo. After the customary preparatory shelling by artillery our infantry dashed forward with the bayonet and stormed a line of strong intrenchments, extending along the western slopes of these heights. The enemy suffered very heavy losses. We captured seven officers and 547 men, four machine guns and a great quantity of ammunition.

A later bulletin issued this evening reported the continued success of the operations. It read:

Along the Tyrol and Trentino frontiers our artillery fire continues intense and effective.

In the Valley of Backer (Sexten) during the day of the 17th our troops conquered a second line of trenches. Although the enemy withdrew rapidly before our pursuit, we took two officers and forty soldiers and a quantity of rifles, ammunition, and other war materials.

In the Monte Nero section our detachments advancing along the crest of Ursio in the direction of Javokzen, succeeded after a sharp struggle in driving the enemy from an extensive front and taking possession of it.

Before Tolmino fresh progress was made yesterday, notably on the Santa Lucia height, where we conquered further intrenchments and made about 200 prisoners, including several officers.

A brilliant success also was made by our troops engaged on the Carso. While they were continuing their usual methodical advance the enemy attempted a violent attack against the central part of our front, concentrating on it the fire of numerous batteries and then launching an infantry attack.

Rapid and effective intervention by our artillery soon silenced the artillery of our adversary. Then our infantry sprang forward and by their dash enabled us to gain fresh ground and to occupy an important position to the west of Marcottini.

Peak Raid a Dashing Exploit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The latest wonderful exploit of the Italian Alpine troops, though unprecedented both in ancient and modern warfare, is yet announced briefly and plainly as though it were merely an ordinary episode.

A detachment of Alpinists started at night from Otler, between the Valleys of the Adda and the Adige. Divided into squads, roped together, they ascended the Tuckettspitzzez, 11,346 feet high, where they surprised the Austrian forces. Then, despite almost insurmountable difficulties, the ascent was continued until the detachment reached Hintere Madataschspitz, which was held by Austrians, who fled in disorder. The Italians occupied and consolidated the peak.

The high valley of the Adige toward Stelvio and the Stelvio Pass is now dominated by the Italians, and Austrian incursions toward the Valley of the Adda are rendered impossible. Doubtless the correspondents now at the front will be allowed to describe the Alpinists' wonderful raid. Its importance is so obviously great that the Alpine troops deserve world-wide admiration.

Say Italians Succeeded Nowhere.

VIENNA, Aug. 18, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office tonight made the following statement:

In the Italian theatre yesterday there was heavy fighting on the front of the coastal district, while the Carinthian frontier territory was proportionately quiet. In Tyrol the enemy's heavy artillery fire continued.

In the Gorizia district four Italian attacks against San Martino were repulsed. Before the Gorizia bridgehead the situation is quiet, but around the Tolmino bridgehead bitter fighting rages. There also four Italian attacks failed, and all attacks against our height position north of the Tolmino bridgehead equally miscarried.

Tyrolean frontier: Italian attacks against Toblinger and Biedel, in the Driezinnen area, and Mitegna, on the Folgaria Plateau, were repulsed.

HONOR BRYAN'S SON-IN-LAW.

Capt. Owen of British Army Mentioned for Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Information reached Washington today that Captain R. E. Owen, British Royal Engineers, son-in-law of William Jennings Bryan, had been "mentioned in orders" by Sir Ian Hamilton, British Commander at the Dardanelles, for distinguished gallantry in action.

$500,000,000 GOLD MAY COME TO U. S.

Continued from Page 1.

of arrangements for a huge British credit in this market is a matter of only a few days. At the conclusion of meetings in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated by a banker who had been taking a prominent part in the overseas negotiations that, while no plans had crystalized, the financiers were approaching an agreement which should restore the parity of exchange between the two countries.

The chief difference, it is understood, has to do with the size of the external loan which the English bankers would like to place here. It is recognized that in view of the great amount of bills which will mature in the next few months with the shipment of the munitions of war now being manufactured in America a credit of $100,000,000 would be totally inadequate to provide an offset to the rapidly growing balance against the Allies. In fact, it is held by some of the bankers handling the negotiations that to clean up the situation a credit of not less than $750,000,000 should be arranged, and it is not likely that an amount of less than $500,000,000 will be decided upon. One of the leading bankers concerned in the discussions is holding out for at least this sum on the ground that a smaller credit would only take care of pressing bills.

Wall Street was not at all pleased with the recurrence of reports that upward of $100,000,000, and perhaps a still larger amount, in gold shortly would be sent to this country from South Africa, Australia and London. It is expected that at least $20,000,000 more will arrive from London, but it is hoped that this will be the last large shipment.

No More Gold Wanted Here.

Regarding Washington reports that more than $300,000,000 might be sent here, a man participating in the conferences said:

"We should deplore any effort to right the exchange situation through further shipments of gold. I should regard the receipt of a large sum as a national calamity. It would tend to induce inflation and a big advance in the cost of living here, and would do us no good. England needs her gold, and we do not."

From the same authority it was learned that from the present stage of the discussions, it appeared not unlikely that arrangements to provide credit here for the Allies might be made by a combination of three devices: first, the return of a large amount of American bonds now held in Europe, to be used as collateral for advances: second, a direct offering in this market of a new British external loan: and third, shipments of gold.

The opinion is quite generally held in financial quarters that the obvious and most satisfactory solution of the problem now facing the two countries would be a more determined effort on the part of the British to mobilize American bonds. To effect this it is suggested that a heavy tax be laid against these bonds for the purpose of driving them out of hiding. If the British investor could be induced to turn his American securities into the Bank of England in return for the new war loan bonds, the arrangement of an advance here against such collateral could be effected over night.

Lombard Street would prefer to keep foreign securities and expand Great Britain's resources by the sale in this country of a large amount of external bonds, free from the British income tax. The best opinion here holds that not more than $100,000,000 of short-term 5 per cent. bonds could be absorbed by American investors. Smaller offerings than that of New York City corporate stock have glutted the investment market for weeks, and there is a great deal of doubt as to the nature of the reception which war bonds would receive.

Plan to Benefit American.

Many banks which ordinarily participate in big security offerings would undoubtedly hold aloof from the proposed issue, owing to the presence on their Boards of Directors of German descent or sympathies.

The question of the attitude of Washington toward a British loan placed here did not seem to be a disturbing element in yesterday's negotiations. Bankers said that inasmuch as not a dollar of cash would go out of the country in payment for the securities, it could not be said that the United States was financing the Allies' side of the war. The proceeds of any loan would all be used to pay obligations already contracted in this country.

The matter has not been taken up with the Administration for the reason that no definite proposition has yet been outlined by the British, but it is not expected that the Government officials will interfere. The primary purpose of the loan under discussion is a selfish one, in that it is not for the assistance of England, but for the maintenance of industry in the United States. The great accumulation of bills for supplies going to Europe must be paid, and if the terms are as onerous as the exchange market now makes them, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that new orders will be greatly reduced in size. The banks in this country are choked with money, and they would be only too glad to get their surplus reserves out on American securities as collateral.

Realization of the fact that some settlement of the existing difficulties cannot be far off served to steady the exchange markets yesterday. Demand sterling opened ¼ higher at $4.65, and by midday had reached $4.67¼. It closed at $4.66¼. Francs rose to ..97. The recovery apparently was helped by short covering.

FRANCE SELLS OUR BONDS.

Lets Railroad Redeem $28,000,000 Deposited with Morgan & Co.

Of the American bonds held by J. P. Morgan & Co. as collateral for the credit of $43,000,000 extended to Faance, Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed bonds to the amount of 142,000,000 francs, or approximately $28,400,000, will never return to Paris. Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby these securities, which were purchased by the French Government and the Rothschilds from private investors to render them available for borrowing purposes here, will be taken back and canceled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting for the railroad, have advanced the full value of the bonds to Morgan & Co., and the difference between the sum received and the amount loaned has been credited to the French Government.

These bonds were part of an issue of 250,000,000 francs put out in Paris by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in behalf of the Pennsylvania road in 1906. They bear interest at 3½ per cent. and mature in 1921. The railroad company profits by the difference of nearly 16 per cent. in the exchange rates against Paris, and is relieved of the possibility of having to buy French exchange at high rates when the securities fall due. It is understood that the railroad company will make a new offering of bonds in dollars in this country to provide funds to repay the bankers.

The arrangement was acceptable to the French as relieving in some measure the exchange situation. Cancellation of these notes provides only a small amount of additional credit here, as they were pledged for 90 per cent. of their market value, but it reduces by about $25,000,000 the sum which the Rothschilds will have to provide to liquidate the loan when it is decided to recall the collateral. On the same ground efforts are making to buy other securities sold in Paris, particularly the 250,000,000 francs of 4 per cent. bonds placed there by the St. Paul Railroad five years ago.

Trucks delivered to the Morgan vaults yesterday twenty-seven large packing cases lined with zinc to make them waterproof and filled with American securities sent here from Paris. It is understood that the credit based on this collateral, under which about $43,000,000 has been advanced to date for the payment of France's war bills here, is an open transaction, and that as fast as American bonds can be collected in Paris they will be shipped here to serve as a basis for more advances.

REICHSBANK GOLD UP, DEPOSITS DECREASE

Reserve Gained $223,000,000 in Year, but Deposits Fell $199,000,000.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"The publication of the latest statement of the Berlin Reichsbank makes possible a comparison with the figures of a year ago, covering a year of the war," says the Overseas News Agency, in a statement given out today. The statement continues:

"The bank's gold reserve from Aug. 7 to Aug. 14 this year increased in round numbers 1,600,000 marks ($400,000), against 30,900,000 marks last year, and has reached $601,075,000, against $377,125,000, thus proving an immense influx of gold during war time.

"The amount of commercial paper held by the bank is now virtually the same as last year, the figures being $1,182,100,000, against $1,106,475,000, this showing that the bank's obligations remained stationary after reaching the war level. The change in conditions is emphasized by the fact that last week holdings of commercial paper decreased $8,600,000, while last year they increased $172,225,000.

"The circulation of bank notes this year is $1,347,175,000, against $970,475,000 last year, but a year ago private deposits with the bank were $637,925,000, while this year they are only $438,875,000."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—According to the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, says a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, it was decided at a meeting held yesterday of the shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, which belongs to the Disconto-Gesellschaft banking group, to liquidate the affairs of the bank on account of the great losses suffered through the war.

The Mittel Rheinische Bank is closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine province and Westphalia.

VIOLENT GUN DUELS ON WESTERN FRONT

Struggles of Sappers and Combats with Grenades Also Mark the Operations.

VOSGES FIGHTING GOES ON

Germans Are Repulsed in Effort to Win Back the Lost Sondernach Ridge.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Except in the Vosges, the operations on the Western front have become a long line of duels with heavy artillery, mines and grenades, the aggressive being taken first by one side and then by the other.

The German forces have been attempting to retake the ridge at Sondernach, won yesterday by the French, but have failed thus far.

This statement was issued tonight at the French War Office:

There has been violent cannonading in Artois, in Champagne and in the Apremont Forest, at La Louviere, at the Vaux Fery, at Bois le Prêtre, in the region of Croix des Carmes and on the front at the Seille.

The struggle by means of mines continues at a great many points. Near Beuvraignes to the south of Roye, the explosion of one of our mines has shattered the sapping works of the Germans.

In the Argonne the various attempts made by the enemy to progress by means of grenades in the region of Marie Thérese have all been repulsed.

In the Vosges the position taken by us on the Sondernach ridge is still in our hands despite a very violent bombardment.

The afternoon report read:

Last night passed in relative quiet along the greater part of the front. There has been reported only artillery engagements in the sectors to the north of Arras and between the River Somme and the River Oise, in the region of Roye, and in the vicinity of Lassigny.

There was fighting yesterday with bombs and hand grenades in the Argonne at Haute-Chevauchée, at Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and in the Forest of Cheppy. Our bombardment yesterday of the German positions near the Linge destroyed two heavy batteries and caused the explosion of several depots of ammunition.

On the crest of the Sondernach two fresh and violent counterattacks during the night against the position taken by us yesterday were completely repulsed, and we made about fifty prisoners.

The Berlin official bulletin says:

In the Vosges French attacks took place after having been prepared for at the expense of considerable quantities of ammunition against Schratzmaennle and our positions southeast of Sondernach. The enemy divisions, which had penetrated into our positions, were driven back again by means of counterattacks.

South of Sondernach a small but completely demolished trench section remained in the hands of the French.

An official communication made public by the British War Office says:

General Sir John French reports that there have been no incidents of importance on the British line in Belgium and France since his last communication of the 10th inst., when the recaptured positions at Hooge had been consolidated. Since then our trenches in that neighborhood have been subjected occasionally to artillery bombardment, but there has been no infantry fighting, with the exception of two bombing attacks last night which were easily repulsed. On the remainder of the front there have been intermittent artillery engagements of no importance.

KITCHENER VISITS TROOPS AT FRONT

Says After Seeing Them He Understands the French Victories.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made on Monday by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary of State for War, and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister. They were accompanied part of the time by General Joffre and Sir John French, the Commanders in Chief of the French and British Armies. The military leaders paid particular attention to conditions in Champagne and Woevre.

An official note, which gives details of the trip, says Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale.

Several conferences were held, but the nature of them is not disclosed.

Speaking at the close of a dinner yesterday evening M. Millerand declared that he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said:

"Yours is not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts internal dissensions among his enemies which with hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled innuendoes of peace.

"Let me assure you that France is united. People, Parliament, and Government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long the price is sufficiently high to justify us, paying for all the delays, difficulties, and sadnesses along the road because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, thanked M. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front and said that after seeing the splendid troops of General Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

SIX STEAMERS SUNK BY GERMAN RAIDERS

One Spanish and Two Norwegian Vessels Among Victims of Submarines.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Six steamers and a trawler were sunk by German submarines today. They were the British steamers Bonny, of 2,702 tons; the Maggie, of 284 tons, and the Thornfield, of 488 tons; the Spanish steamer Isidoro, of 2,044 tons, and the Norwegian steamers Rumulus and Mineral.

Some of the crew of the Isidoro are missing. The other crews were saved.

The trawler George was sunk, her crew being saved.

The Mineral was a vessel of 649 tons gross, was built in 1890, and was owned in Narvik. The Rumulus, of 820 tons gross, was built in 1913, and hailed from Kragero.

SAW AUXILIARY SINK A SUBMARINE

Naval Reserve Officer Says Captain Gillard of the Demerara Got a $1,500 Prize for It.

An officer in the British Royal Naval Reserve, who left New York yesterday for Halifax to join one of the British cruisers on the North Atlantic station, said the Admiralty was not giving particulars to the press regarding the number of German submarines that had been sunk or captured since the war began, according to figures given to him by one of the high officials at Devonport dockyard, fully forty of them had been accounted for up to Aug. 4.

"I was an officer on board the auxiliary cruiser Demerara last May," said the officer, "scouting off the Scilly Islands when we saw one of the submarines of the new type. It was shortly after dawn on May 14 when the lookout man in the crow's nest reported a large buoy floating on the water about three points on the starboard bow of the Scilly. Our skipper, G. S. Gillard of the Royal Mail Steam Packet was suspicious and after looking at the supposed buoy through his glass he ordered two rounds to be fired at it from the 4.7 quick firing gun mounted on the fo'csle head. He believed it to be a mine because there were no buoys in that locality.

"It proved to be a decoy used by a German submarine and as we steamed closer up, the periscope appeared rising above the surface of the water. The ship was swung head on and both the 4.7 guns forward opened fire on it immediately. The first shot hit the periscope and carried it away. Then the submarine sank, bow first and we saw the stern rise out of the water and point toward the sky as she dived to the bottom of the channel. A quantity of oil floated to the top of the water, but we did not see anything of her crew. Capt. Gillard waited for an hour, steaming around in a circle, and then went full speed to Devonport to report what he had accomplished to the Admiral in command of the naval dockyard. A month later, just before I was transferred, Captain Gillard received $1,500 as a reward from the Admiralty for sinking the German submarine and the two lookout men got $50 each."

The officer added that he did not believe the American Line steamer Merio had been sunk at the Dardanelles, as reported in Tuesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, because she had been converted into a dummy warship with wooden guns and was cruising in the North Sea when he left Devonport dockyard two weeks ago.

Captain Gillard was well known in the Royal Mail service from the West Indies to New York and was transferred to the Liverpool-Buenos Aires trade about three years ago.

AUSTRIAN FLEET SHELLS PELAGOSA ISLAND

Retires After Killing Four Men and Wounding Three of Italian Garrison.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The Austrian fleet of twenty-one vessels, aided by an aeroplane, has bombarded the island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia, recently seized by the Italian Navy. The fleet retired after killing one Italian officer and three men and wounding three others. The announcement was made today by the Chief of the Naval Staff in the following communication:

Twenty-one Austrian vessels and one aeroplane attacked the little island of Pelagosa yesterday morning. The garrison endured a violent bombardment bravely and the enemy retired without trying to disembark. We lost one officer and three men killed and three wounded. We do not know the enemy's losses.

(Signed) THAON DI REVEL.

VATICAN IS WORKING FOR A FREE POLAND

Great Britain, France and Italy Said to be Willing, but Russia Is Against the Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 18.—Differences of opinion between Austria and Germany regarding the disposition of Poland have had the effect of gaining many adherents here to the proposal that Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Poland be united into an independent State, with either a President or a King of Polish nationality, owing allegiance to no other country.

The Vatican, working quietly toward this end, has sounded the powers of the quadruple entente, finding no opposition, except in Russia, where officials declare they will give autonomy to Poland, as promised, but hesitate to give up sovereignty.

It is understood, however, that Russia's refusal is not absolutely definite, so the Vatican is most hopeful, as the other powers of the quadruple entente have promised to use their good offices to attain this object, Russia to receive compensation in Turkey.

ITALIAN DEMAND MADE ON TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

preconceived bias against the Central Empires. What he wishes to achieve, the advices state, is the union of all Greek territories, which in his view is only obtainable now by fighting Turkey.

Accomplishment of Greek aspirations by co-operation with the Entente Allies would, in the view M. Venizelos as outlined from Athens, have been easier before Italy entered the war, because of the occupation by Italy of Aegean islands claimed by Greece, and now further complicated by Greek expansion in Epirus in Southern Albania, thus arousing Italian jealousy.

M. Venizelos, it is declared, may consent to territorial concessions in the Balkans on the condition that Greece maintain a predominant position in the peninsula, but her participation with the Entente Allies now implies a greater demand, in the represented view of M. Venizelos, since Austro-German successes augment the value of her intervention.

The former Premier's object, the Athens advices declare, is to obtain for Greece what Cavour achieved for Italy, and he feels that she must have her national aspirations of becoming a great power in Southeastern Europe satisifed, or risk nothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A Saloniki dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, according to the Overseas News Agency, contains the following:

"Throughout Greece street demonstrations are occurring against the new note of the Entente Powers. The popular excitement is growing and it is regarded as possible that the Gounaris and Venizelos parties may unite in a common policy."

Serb Parliament May Act Today.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish, Serbia, says:

"The outcome of the deliberations of the Serbian Parliament, which is expected to hold secret sittings on Thursday and Friday, is awaited with the utmost interest, and, indeed, anxiety in the Balkan States. On Tuesday the proposals of the Entente powers were the object of an exhaustive examination by the Cabinet. Premier Pachitch, who has been to Kraguyevatz, where he conferred with the Prince Regent and General Putnik, has returned to Nish.

"Opinions seem divided at present regarding the course Serbia should pursue, although the gravity of the situation is fully realized.

"Development of the crisis in Greece is being followed with the deepest concern here in view of its effect on the general situation in the Balkans."

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency gave out today the following dispatch from Budapest:

"The newspaper A Nap has received a telegram from Sofia saying that the Italian Minister to Serbia has handed Premier and Foreign Minister Pachitch of Serbia a new note, at the same time verbally communicating the request of the Italian Government that Serbia immediately evacuate the Albanian territory she had occupied, and informing him that Italian troops were already on the way in sufficient numbers to occupy Albania. Premier Pachitch expressed astonishment at Italy's step."

SAYVILLE WIRELESS UNDER CLOSE WATCH

Navy Sends More Officers and Enlisted Radio Operators to Long Island Station.

TO TIGHTEN CENSORSHIP

Secretary Daniels Acts on Evidence of German Activity Submitted by Providence Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In consequence of the evidence submitted by The Providence Journal to prove the existence of German propaganda, the Navy Department has sent additional naval officers and enlisted radio operators to the wireless station at Sayville, L. I., and all messages, filed or received at Sayville, are scrutinized with the greatest care.

The naval censors have been instructed to forward to the department every message filed or received there that is not clear to the censors or appears to be open to the suspicion that it is of an unneutral character. Some such messages filed at Sayville for transmission to Germany have been forwarded to the department. In each of these cases the department has instructed the senior censor to return the message to the person who filed it with a request to put it in less doubtful language.

The Providence Journal's evidence was submitted at a conference between Secretary Daniels, James Brown Scott, who is Chairman of the Neutrality Board; Captain James H. Oliver, of the Navy, a member of the Board, and John R. Rathom, Editor of the Providence Journal. The Navy Department was impressed with the showing made by the editor. Secretary Daniels sent Captain William H. G. Bullard, in charge of the Naval Radio system, to Providence to make a detailed examination of documentary information that the Sayville station was being used for unneutral purposes.

The single statement contained in the article republished by THE TIMES from the Providence Journal today, which was not confirmed at the Navy Department, was that at the conference in Secretary Daniels's office evidence was presented "that a civilian still employed in the electrical service of the Navy Department is in the pay of Germany, and as proof of this statement it was shown that two years ago, when the Government desired a special report on conditions at Sayville, the report was in the possession of the German Government before it reached the United States Government."

Secretary Daniels had no recollection that this charge was made at the conference and he sent for Captain Oliver to obtain his recollection in regard to it. Captain Oliver said that he did not recall that any such statement was made. This afternoon, following his conversation with Captain Oliver, Secretary Daniels wrote to Mr. Rathom saying that he and Captain Oliver did not remember that this statement was made by Mr. Rathom at the conference, and asking Mr. Rathom to furnish particulars in regard to the charge. It is the intention of the department to make investigation as soon as Mr. Rathom's report has been received.

The documentary matter furnished to the department was turned over to the Neutrality Board for examination. Department officials gave the impression that they had not ordered an investigation into charges that a German agent had tried to obtain information of the system of battle-fire control on American battleships; that the German Government had endeavored to have the chain of United States naval wireless stations around the world established on sites designed on a special map furnished by the Telefunken Company, which had been instructed by the German Government to bid for supplying and installing these stations, and that the German Government had attempted to get control of a chain of wireless stations owned by other Governments in South America and Central America.

In connection with the charge concerning the fire-control system, it was recalled today that the Navy Department had never succeeded in solving the mystery of the disappearance of the blueprint plans of the fire-control system of the dreadnought Pensylvania. These plans were stolen from the drafting room of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the Navy Department building on the night of President Wilson's inauguration, when the building was crowded with visitors permitted to see a fireworks display on the White Lot.

One of the highest officials of the Navy Department said today that the department had not obtained any direct evidence to confirm the charges made that the German spy system was at work in the United States.

Reports that a wireless station on the roof of a private dwelling in Washington was being used to obtain messages to and from the naval radio station at Arlington, Va., and that the information was furnished to the German Government, were investigated by the Department of Commerce today. The station was found to be a perfectly innocent affair.

MANY DENIALS OF ACTIVITY.

Persons Named in Disclosures Disclaim Connection with Propaganda.

Arthur von Briesen, the German-American attorney, whose name had been brought into the German propaganda discussion, denied yesterday that he had any connection with the propagandists. Regarding a letter written to him by William Travers Jerome, Mr. von Briesen said:

"The letter was in regard to a criminal prosecution. We are going ahead with the prosecution, and so, of course, I can say nothing as to its character. The matter had nothing to do with German propaganda. I have never taken the least interest in German propaganda."

Mr. Jerome was out of town yesterday and could not be reached.

Another denial was entered yesterday by Chandler Bros. & Co., who were mentioned in The World as having marketed a German note issue, one installment at least amounting to $30,000,000, the proceeds of which went to Ambassador von Bernstorff.

"Our attention has been called," says a statement issued by the firm, "to statements in the newspapers that Chandler Bros. & Co. brought out a German bond or note issue amounting to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, the proceeds of which were used, according to newspaper reports, in a 'German propaganda' in the United States. We feel perfectly free in making the following statement regarding the issue of Imperial German notes referred to:

"The issue of German notes, and the only one, so far as we are advised, put out in the United States since the beginning of the war, was for $10,000,000. This note issue was not brought out by Chandler Brothers & Co. at all, but by Chandler & Co., Inc. Chandler Brothers & Co. had nothing whatever to do with the issue. The notes were offered by Chandler & Co., Inc., on the very day that other banking houses brought out a $50,000,000 note issue for the French Government. We are advised that not a dollar of the proceeds of the German note issue was used either for the purchase of munitions of war or for any 'German propaganda.' The purpose of the issue was to provide a credit in the United States to settle German commercial debts.

"In regard to the large purchases of Cramp Shipbuilding stock which we made some months ago, every share of this stock was for clients of our firm, who bought it for investment. So far as we know, not one of these clients is even of German descent. As we stated definitely and clearly at the time, these purchases never even contemplated any change of control of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company."

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist at 117 Hudson Street, yesterday denied that he intended for war uses the large quantity of phenol, or carbolic acid, for the supply of which The World alleged he had a contract with the Edison Company.

"The World has entirely misunderstood the purport of the contract which I entered into for the purchase of a large quantity of phenol, or carbolic acid," said Dr. Schweitzer. "I secured by contract 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid per day, which I positively knew was intended to be converted into picric acid. This carbolic acid was badly needed by the pharmaceutical trade in this country. The entire output of carbolic acid in the United States was and is greedily sought by explosives manufacturers at fabulous prices, in order to be converted into picric acid. I wish to emphatically state that all of the carbolic acid contracted for and purchased by me is now and will be in the future converted solely into highly salutary medical remedies."

A. J. Moxham, President of the Aetna Explosive Company, was another who made a statement yesterday in regard to the alleged actions of the German agents. Mr. Moxham's sympathies are with the English, and The World's allegation is that his company made a contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which it says was organized with a view to helping Germany, thinking that the Aetna explosives were eventually destined to reach the Allies. His statement follows:

"The Aetna Company was not as yet convinced that the Bridgeport Projectile Company was operating in the interest of Germany or was financed by Germany. The statements made to the Aetna Company by the officers interested in the Bridgeport Projectile Company who negotiated the existing contracts directly contradicted such an assumption, and Mr. Moxham stated he thought it was only fair to the Bridgeport Projectile Company that more positive proof should be given than anything which has as yet appeared in print concerning this matter. Mr. Moxham adhered to his previous statement that on no account whatever would the Aetna Company furnish powder to Germany, and justified his position on the ground that the world war had so altered ordinary conditions that it was a necessity for all who could in any way, influence matters to take one side or the other. He expressed a strong personal admiration for German civilization in general, distinguishing it, however, from anything in the nature of militarism. He expressed an equally emphatic opinion as to the great danger to the whole civilized world from militarism carried to the extent to which it had been carried in Germany.

"In answer to the query, he stated that the contracts in question involved 4,400,000 pounds all told, of which 1,000,000 pounds had been transferred to Spain, a neutral country, leaving only 3,400,000 pounds, instead of the six and one-half million that has been generally discussed."

DEFENDS HORN STORY.

Providence Journal Insists the Dynamiter's Confession Is on File.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—With reference to the denial published in THE TIMES this morning of Daniel T. O'Connell, attorney for Werner Horn, the bridge dynamiter, that Horn's alleged confession is a sensational fake, The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:

"If the statement of Werner Horn's lawyer is meant to convey the impression that any part of The Journal's announcement concerning the Horn confession is untrue, the statement is an absolute falsehood. Horn's confession is in the hands of the Department of Justice. It is in typewritten form and was voluntarily signed by him with the following words above his signature: 'I declare the above to be true on the honor of a German officer.'

"The confession covers several pages and when the typewritten form of it was submitted to Horn he declared that he was willing to sign it, and did so."

THE OTHER SID

FRANK BRAVE AS HE FACED DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

talk of having them indicted in some one of the three that were traversed before Cobb County was reached. Lawyers of prominence say that under Federal law they could not be indicted anywhere but in Cobb County for murder; in Baldwin County, where Frank was taken, they could be indicted for abduction, but not murder, and in neither of the remaining two counties could they be indicted for anything.

Nobody talks seriously of the investigation. Governor Harris is promising, and there are very few who believe there is the slightest chance of any of the murderers being put to any grave trouble, much less punished. They are known to many of the citizens of Marietta, who would die rather than reveal their knowledge or even their suspicion.

Marietta in a Deadly Mood.

Marietta today is in a mood of braced purpose and resolve. Every stranger who comes into town is under observation the moment he arrives. Its mood is one of determination to protect the men who, in its eyes, executed the law after it had been trampled on. It is resolved that not a hair of their heads shall be harmed. Detectives or other persons who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves are not wanted in Marietta, and it would be as well for them not to insist on knowing why. Marietta once came within an ace of lynching Detective William J. Burns for his visit there in the interest of Frank, and Marietta then was only angry. Today Marietta is in a mood of high resolve.

The killing of Leo Frank was carried out by these Marietta people—for they were from Marietta—in the firm belief that they were executioners of justice, and every detail of their proceedings shows that they were acting, in thir own minds, as such. Grotesque as it may seem elsewhere, Marietta sees nothing grotesque in the fact that, before hanging Frank, the leader of the band informed the prisoner that the sentence of the law was now about to be carried out and asked him formally if he had anything to say.

Frank was carried 175 miles in order that he might be put to death at Mary Phagan's former home. This was done in spite of the fact that posses were upon the track of the abductors. It was not done from any ferocious motive of inflicting unnecessary pain, as is shown by the fact that Frank was not harmed in any way before his death, but because it seemed to their minds of a piece with the justice they conceived themselves to be executing. The whole affair was carried out methodically and with a plodding following out of prearranged details.

The murderers had not only planned the crime for months, but had arranged its mechanism scientifically, and only one of the elements in it went wrong. That was the plan for the junction of two parties at Milledgeville at 10 o'clock, the hour for which the abduction was planned. That simply postponed the kidnapping until midnight, and resulted in the hanging of Frank in broad daylight instead of at a little after dawn. That slight alteration was the only change made necessary by any hitch in the arrangements.

Did Not Beg for His Life.

Leo Frank died bravely. He did not beg for his life; indeed, he did not say anything, except when he was spoken to, and then he answered collectedly. His abductors had little to say to him, as was in keeping with the character they were in their own eyes—the character of officers of justice, sternly and silently executing a sentence already decreed by a regular tribunal.

How this delusion could have settled upon a whole community may be hard to understand. But the extent to which it went may be understood by the fact that the lynchers would have with them no men of lawless character or bad reputation. The lawless and the violent men of Cobb County, those with a celebrity as such, were not permitted to know what was going on, and would not have been permitted to participate. After the hanging these violent and lawless elements, furious at having been ignored, tried to take their vengeance on the dead body, and Georgia was saved from an added shame by the courage and energy of one man, Judge Newton A. Morris.

This man is the hero of one of the most dramatic events in the whole strange history of the Frank case. The story of the wild scene around Frank's body yesterday has not yet been fully told. It will be told here.

Judge Morris is the man who saved William J. Burns from lynching by taking him out through a mob bent upon having his life, conveying him through the midst of them and escaping with him in an automobile. His motive, then, was no concern for Burns, but deep concern for the good name of Georgia, and the same motive, no concern for Leo Frank, led him yesterday to save his State from the disgrace of a scene of Indian barbarity.

The men of substance and standing, the house-fathers, the educated men and church members, who planned the death of Leo Frank, had intended to carry it out several weeks ago. There was a leak of some kind, no one ever knew exactly what. There was no treachery in their ranks, so far as anybody ever discovered, but something happened which gave the authorities a hint, and on the day planned there were soldiers about the penitentiary.

Machines From Other Places.

New plans had to be made, and Monday was fixed upon as the date. The conspirators left Marietta at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They got their automobiles at different places. They did not go together. They did not pick each other up on the road. They were not to meet or to see each other until they met at the rendezvous near the penitentiary.

The reason for not using Marietta machines, at least any considerable number of them, was that in an investigation it would be immediately assumed that the lynchers came from Marietta, and the whereabouts of the Marietta cars would be the first subject of inquiry. In fact, there has been such an inquiry, and the movements of practically every public automobile in Marietta throughout that night have been accounted for. One chauffeur was thought to be unable to account for his car, but he finally produced a satisfactory record.

In this methodical scheme it was arranged that the main party, which consisted of twenty-five men, should have nothing to do with the preliminaries, but should simply proceed to the rendezvous and take charge of the kidnapping. There was another party, consisting of fifteen men, who were to cut the wires and then join the main party at the rendezvous. For some reason which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been unable to learn this party failed to carry out the arrangements. It cut all the wires but one, and then failed to get to the rendezvous.

The fact that one wire was left uncut has been accounted for on the theory that the "Milledgeville party," as the lynchers call that division which had the wire-cutting contract, did not know that wire was in use. It may be, instead, that whatever it was that prevented them from reaching the rendezvous prevented them also from cutting that last wire. The members of the "Milledgeville party" and the "Marietta party" undoubtedly know, but they have not told.

Not To Be Balked This Time.

At any rate, the "Marietta party" waited for two hours for the "Milledgeville party." The reason for meeting at ten o'clock was the same as the reason for leaving at three and four o'clock; it was designed to get to Marietta by about four or five in the morning, in order that Frank should be hanged in the dawn, before many people were stirring. The failure of the "Milledgeville party" foiled that scheme, but did not in the least interfere with the cool and inveterate determination of the lynchers. They had to hang him in broad daylight, and hang him in broad daylight they did.

When the two hours were up the party decided to wait no longer. They concluded that the scheme had leaked out again, as it had done on that prior occasion, and that the "Milledgeville party" had been intercepted. Probably, they said, a posse, or even soldiers, might be then on their track. Again, this did not interfere with their determination. They were resolved that this time Frank must die, whether the plan had been discovered or not, and they proceeded at once to the attack on the penitentiary.

While the fear that officers of the law might be on their track did not interfere with their execution of the plan, it did make them hurry a good deal and tried their nerves somewhat. This is the reason why Frank was rushed down the stairs so roughly that he could not always suppress a groan, steady and silent as he was throughout; but he did not speak a word, nor did they to him. They made the 175 miles by 6 o'clock, or very near it, but they were obliged to take circuitous routes to avoid the towns and cities. For hours before they ended their journey, men were hunting around for them, and one of them was the Night Chief of Police of Marietta, N. B. White.

How the News Got Out.

What had happened was that through the one wire which the "Milledgeville party" left uncut word had gone to the outside world. At 3 o'clock in the morning Josiah Carter, Jr., the Marietta correspondent of The Associated Press, was called on the telephone and told that Frank had been kidnapped and probably would be lynched and left on Mary Phagan's grave.

Carter called up Night Chief White, and the two went out to the cemetery; they found no corpse lying on the grave and no sign of any visitors. Then they hunted around the neighborhood, but found nothing, and went back to town. All this time the lynchers, rushing through the night in their four automobiles, were circling the towns nearby and getting nearer and nearer.

Mary Phagan spent most of her short life in a house on the last outskirt of Marietta. After you pass the house you come to a patch of woods, and the rest are woods and country. There is a tree nearly opposite the house, and, a little way up, the road forks. Beyond is a gin, owned by ex-Sheriff William Frey. Frey saw the automobiles go by and turn up the road, and he recognized Frank. It was daylight then, and Frey decided to go into town and see what had happened.

He did not know it, but he could have seen what had happened if he had gone on a five-minute walk up the road and turned into the woods. It was broad daylight and everybody was on the road who had any business there.

Warned Away With Revolvers.

Several men doing surveying work on the railroad came up to the fork in the road. The automobiles went by them and stopped in front of the patch of woods. The surveyors started to go up the road to see what was going on. A man came from the automobiles with a revolver in his hand and told them to move the other way and to do it quickly. They did it very rapidly.

It was a fairly populous road for the open country, but it must be remembered that it was practically in the city of Marietta. Frey had seen the machines, the surveyors had received that pressing invitation to move quickly only a little distance from his gin, and now there came down the road a man named Chandler. He saw the automobiles stop; in fact, he was almost upon them, though coming from the other direction than that the surveyors had been taking.

A man stepped forward with a revolver levelled at him and told him to stand where he was and make no move. Chandler became a statue. As he stood there he saw Leo Frank step down from one of the automobiles and walk into the woods. There was a man on each side of him.

Nobody but the lynchers saw what went on in the woods, and one of them did not see it. He was the man with the revolver, who stood guard in the road.

The Tragedy in the Woods.

Throughout the entire trip Frank had been silent and quiet. When he went into the woods the lynchers ranged themselves around him, and their leader said, formally and coldly, without any heat:

"Mr. Frank, we are now going to do what the law said to do—hang you by the neck until you are dead. Do you want to make any statement before you die?"

In telling this story it must be remembered that we have not Frank's version, and never will have it. We have only the lynchers' word for it.

We can presumably rely on their account as to what they said themselves, and for Frank's answers we must take their report and analyze it each for himself. Their story is, then, that Frank answered calmly with the one word: "No."

The leader then said—and he seems to have done practically all the little talking that was done by anybody that night, either at the penitentiary or elsewhere, and this seems to have been by agreement:

"We want to know whether you are guilty or innocent of killing little Mary Phagan."

To this, according to the lynchers' story, Frank replied:

"I think more of my wife and my mother than I do of my own life."

He did not ask permission to write a letter, he made no request of any kind. He behaved throughout with a calmness and dignity and an utter lack of panic that was as striking a thing, in its way, as the grave and sombre executioner-like attitude of his murderers. Whether he said what the lynchers say he said; whether, if he said it, he meant that he would not confess a crime to save his life, or merely that he would not lie to save it; whether he said more or less, and whether he was rightly understood or misunderstood, no one will ever know. Whatever the truth, what Leo Frank said then was the last thing he ever said in this life.

No Cry for Mercy.

There was no cry for mercy when the lynchers produced a piece of brown canvas, placed it around his waist and tied it behind him. He wore an undershirt and a night shirt, and on the latter garment, over his heart, was embroidered a name which looked more like "Lee" than Leo. Perhaps it was a pet name known to the one who gave him, or embroidered, the garment.

He had been handcuffed, and they had brought with them a brand-new three-quarter-inch manila rope, which they tied in a hangman's knot, so as to throw his head back and his chin up. They swung him to that tree which came nearest to facing Mary Phagan's house, and he hung there, his body four feet from the ground.

It was 7 o'clock. The cemetery was beginning to fill with people—had been so filling for half an hour—for the news that had come to Carter had been telephoned all over town by persons whom he called up in search of information, and everybody who heard it was heading for Mary Phagan's grave. Meanwhile William Frey, seeking to find out the meaning of Frank's strange automobile ride, had come into town, and there he encountered Carter and White. The moment they heard his story they saw that here was the clue to the failure to find the body at Mary Phagan's grave, and they went back with him to the fork in the roads. The automobiles had plainly come that far, for Frey had seen them, and they certainly had not gone much further, or Carter and White would have seen them. They began beating up the woods, and in a few minutes came upon the body.

Not only was the news all over town immediately, but it was flashing to all points of the compass, and all over this part of the State men were climbing into automobiles and dashing off for Marietta. As for the city itself, it turned out in a body. As the cars passed men jumped for them and swung aboard. No man who hailed a machine was asked where he wanted to go; he was taken at top speed to the end of the town, to the little patch of woods that began the open country, just past Mary Phagan's home. At the end of the journey the machines were packed together like sardines.

Morris's Wild Ride.

The temper of the crowd then was not ugly, at least not ugly enough to threaten any further disgrace to the State of Georgia. Mainly it was one of pleasure and satisfaction, with a tinge of bitterness in it that might grow menacing if the right touch were applied.

Judge Morris, the man who quelled the mob that tried to lynch Detective Burns and the most prominent man in the community, was attending court in Alfaretta when the news came. He called up his office in Marietta, but got no answer. He asked the telephone girl whom he could get. She answered: "Nobody. I am the only person left in Marietta."

The Judge boarded an automobile and went to Marietta as fast as he could go.

Judge Morris is stanchly loyal to Marietta, where he was born and raised, and he will not admit that there is any mob spirit in this place. If you ask him why he made such a rush for his town he will reply:

"The Marietta people are all right, but I knew that people from Atlanta would get there in a few minutes, and there might be some turbulence."

Marietta is twenty miles from Alfaretta, and he duplicated Sheridan's ride, only by automobile.

The leader of the other element in and about Marietta is Robert Howell, a man of good family and excellent connnections, who is related to Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution. Morris is called "the nerviest man in Cobb County." Howell has served a term in the penitentiary for killing a man, and is always prominent in times of local excitement. He is not eloquent, simply passionate, and has the power of communicating his passion to any crowd of ignorant and pugnacious men.

It is said that it was he who first assaulted Burns, and he had a crowd of several thousand behind him in a few minutes, though, to the credit of Marietta it must be said, the worst of them were from out of town. He is a big man, rather stout, with a loud voice, which becomes a yell when he raises it. He is about the same age as Morris, who is 46.

Howell arrived on the scene greatly excited; he had been denied the privilege of joining in the lynching. He was one of those whom the lynchers would by no means have permitted to have had a hint of their intentions.

Howell Screams Appeals.

Howell wanted to have the body cut in little pieces and burned. He ran about it, shouting furious appeals in his screaming voice, and gradually there began to be manifest uneasy movements in the crowd. Most of the people were as yet unprepared for any Apache-like barbarities, and probably many would have taken no part in them at any stage; but there is a rough element in every crowd and a disinclination on the part of peaceable people to interfere with them, and the crowd was increasing from other towns, minute by minute, as the incessant procession of automobiles continued to discharge their freight.

The screaming man began to have more and more effect on the crowd. Seeing this, he redoubled his appeals. He drew his revolver and emptied it at the corpse, declaring that he would shoot it to pieces. His aim was bad, and he did not hit it. Some of the peaceably inclined got in front of him and prevented him from getting to the tree, which he was trying desperately to reach.

The crowd began to get more and more excited and to murmur.

"Let me get at him," yelled Howell. "How do I know that that's Frank if I can't get at him? It may be a dummy. Just let me at him."

Other men began to chime in with him, there were yells and a movement toward the tree where the body hung. At this moment Judge Morris's automobile dashed up. The Judge darted through the crowd and leaped on the stump of a tree. He is a wonderful stump-speaker, one whose voice has that mellow and magical quality, which captures a crowd and who knows the art of touching the ignorant as well as that of appealing to the intelligent. He has a persuasive and arresting intonation and the power at the moment of being all things to all men.

"Boys," he cried, "just a moment! Listen to me. Whoever did this has done a complete job, and there's nothing more to be done. Leo Frank has paid the penalty of the law, and little Mary Phagan has been avenged, and the law has been vindicated—"

Morris's Eloquence Wins.

Howell struck Morris on the chest with the palm of his hand and yelled to the crowd to stop listening and follow him. The Judge simply patted him on the head like a fractious child and went on:

"You see him there now, and he is dead. This man has a mother and a father and a wife. They are guilty of nothing. They are entitled to his body, and not to a mutilated body. In the name of Cobb County, for the good name of this section, I appeal to you to see that that old mother and that old father and that poor wife get that body back. I want you people to stand by me."

"That — — thing have a mother and a father?" roared Howell. "We'll send him to no mother and father. We won't leave a piece of him as big as a cigar. We're going to burn him."

"Oh, no, you're not," said Judge Morris. "To prove it we'll take a vote on it. Boys, all those of you who want to let those sorrow-stricken old people have their son's body and who don't want it said that Cobb County kept it from them raise your hands."

It was simple eloquence, rather crude, perhaps, but just the kind to catch that crowd, full by this time of country people. The hands went up all over the road and through the woods, even the hands of the very men who a moment before had been joining in with Howell.

"Now, all who want to keep their boy's body away from them, hold up your hands," cried the Judge. Howell's hand went up alone.

Judge Morris had had experience in mob-quelling, and he knew that he must act at once, that any untoward incident might change the temper of the crowd. Calling for an undertaker's wagon, he jumped down from the stump, ran to the tree, and cut down the body. The rope slipped from his hand and the body fell. In that moment the temper of the crowd already had begun to change. Men snatched the rope, while Howell, yelling "burn him," ran up and tried to get the body.

The Judge cut the rope from Frank's neck, and the men fell to cutting it up for souvenirs, instead of attacking the body; but Howell reached the body, and, raising his foot, stamped on the face and breast with all his might.

Mad Race for Atlanta with Body.

The Judge rescued the body and, with the help of some other men, got it into the undertaker's wagon and into a basket. Then he and John Woods, a lawyer, jumped into Morris's machine and guided the wagon out of the crowd. The people followed, some of the turbulent spirits growing uglier and uglier, till one of them threw a stone at the negro driver and nearly broke his arm.

At this Judge Morris leaped from his automobile to the undertaker's wagon, took the negro's place and began driving himself. But by this time it began to be evident that Frank's body might never get out of Marietta unless some faster vehicle could be obtained. The Judge and Woods picked up the body and placed it across the front of the automobile. It was a little machine, a Ford, and the body projected on each side of it.

Then began a mad race for Atlanta. There were a thousand automobiles dashing along the road after Morris's, and all along the road they met more, streaming in from Atlanta and other places. Near Smyrna the machine was nearly overturned. The Judge waved his hand at the on-coming machines and ordered them out of the way; they obeyed.

At one place two motor cycle policemen came alongside and said: "Get out. We want to arrest you."

"Arrest me?" said the Judge. "What for?"

"Speeding," was the answer.

"I've got Leo Frank's body in this machine," said Morris, "and I'm getting it away from a mob that wants to burn it. If you want to take charge of it I'll be happy to turn it over to you and let you place me under arrest."

"Good God, no!" shouted one of the policemen. "Go ahead. You're not going fast enough. Put on some speed for Heaven's sake!"

The Judge pressed them into service as an escort, one riding ahead and one behind; and so the strange procession came into Atlanta. There it was met by the undertaker and an ambulance, and the body was rushed into the undertaking shop.

It was about 10 o'clock when Judge Morris saved Frank's body from the mob. When he cut it down the arm he caught was still limp. Carter and White must have arrived on the scene hardly more than a few minutes after the lynchers left the woods. They must have been scattering in different directions at that very time, and they probably passed hundreds of people who knew them well. But not one man in Marietta will admit that he saw anybody he knew on that road in an automobile at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Morris's Views on Frank.

Judge Morris, the only hero of the Frank lynching, has been Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives; he has been a Judge of the Superior Court, which is something like the Court of Appeals in New York. He is now in private practice and very much in politics, a supporter of Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Hardwick and an opponent of Governor Slaton. He is a supporter of law and order; he has twice saved the State of Georgia from ineradicable disgrace, each time at the risk of his life. When he drove Burns out of the mob he shielded the detective with his own body and was the target for missiles.

With all this, it is somewhat surprising to a New Yorker to hear his views of the Frank case. But they should be weighed, for he speaks the mind of Cobb County and of much of the rest of Georgia. He is no fanatic, no incendiary. If you would get a clue to the mental processes which make Cobb County and Georgia itself seem so incomprehensible to many, hear him. This is what he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"This is not a county of bad or lawless people. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people of this Blue Ridge section are American born. They are as good people as those in New York or any other State; they are law abiding and they go to church and Sunday school.

"They were patient; they were willing to let the courts pass upon the Frank case. They were willing that he should take all the appeals the law permitted, and argue them, through able counsel, up to the highest court in the land. But when, after all these appeals were exhausted, John M. Slaton, after forming a partnership with Frank's counsel, Luther Z. Rosser, set aside the verdict of the juries with one stroke of his pen, these people felt outraged. And when I say the people, I mean the substantial people, as well as the howling type; I mean the very best people. And they feel, and I feel, that Frank got his just dues.

Change in Slaton Firm.

"That law firm was Slaton & Phillips. Phillips is a young fellow, a Jew, an excellent citizen. Just before Slaton went into office the firm name was changed to Rosser, Brandon, Slaton & Phillips. It remained so during his entire term, and his name was on the stationery and the office door. The remittitur from the Supreme Court would not, in the ordinary course, have got back here in time for Slaton to act during his term; but Mr. Marshall, Frank's counsel, waived his right to the usual thirty days' delay and moved to have it sent back; and Slaton was able to act on it on the heels of his administration."

"Do you mean to say," asked the correspondent, "that, if it had not been for Slaton's partnership with Rosser, Frank wouldn't have been lynched?"

"I mean to say," responded Judge Morris, "that if any other Governor than Slaton had signed that pardon the people wouldn't have interfered, despite the fact that they think Frank guilty. I think Governor Slaton is directly responsible for this lynching.

"We feel, too, that the money that was back of Mr. Frank"—he usually prefixes the "Mr." to Frank's name—"has almost subsidized the press of this country. The partisan side has been put forward and pictured in newspapers and magazines, while our side hasn't been heard."

He was asked what he meant by subsidizing. He said:

"The Jewish element are a very thrifty element, and as a rule law-abiding. They do lots of advertising. I believe that had a great deal to do with the attitude of the press."

He denied very strongly that there was any anti-Jewish feeling in Cobb County, and said that the Jews were highly respected and were welcome neighbors there.

"It isn't a mob spirit that prevails here," he said. "The men who lynched Mr. Frank were intelligent men; they did it in an intelligent way. The forethought and care with which they planned and executed their project, and the way in which they brought him here to this town in the light of day, so that they might put him to death in an appropriate place, show their intelligence. I believe in law and order. I would not help lynch anybody. But I believe Frank has his just deserts."

Times Correspondent Warned.

No mob spirit, Judge Morris says, prevails in Marietta. If the word "prevails" is used in its strict dictionary sense, he is doubtless right. If he means that there is no spirit in Marietta which has to be repressed by the men of leading, like himself, lest at any moment a spark might set it into a roaring flame, it may be questioned whether he is altogether right. If he means that, it is strange that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, coming here on a mission of impartial investigation and for no other purpose, should have been the recipient of so many warnings that his life was in danger, and that the very men who have extended to him courtesies for which he is grateful and who have assured him that there is no mob spirit in Marietta should have given him careful and minute directions how to conduct himself in the city streets so as to avoid peril.

HOLDS WATSON MOST GUILTY.

Georgia Can Never Forget His Work, Says Atlanta Journal.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—Commenting on the Frank lynching The Atlanta Journal says:

"The unspeakably cruel and horrible crime that has been perpetrated by a band of law-defying men sweeps immeasurably further than the issues of the Frank case; it sweeps to the very base of our governmental institutions and challenges the very existence of our social order.

"If this lynching, which, by the way, is the ninth that has occurred in Georgia within the last eight months, is condoned by responsible authorities, who can say how frequent and swift will be the lynching to follow? Let us face the stark and terrible issue now, let us settle it now, or resign our State to the unbridled instincts of the jungle.

"As the chief custodian of the State's honor and law, it is the Governor's solemn duty to probe this crime to its blackest bottom and to exhaust every resource at his command to see that the guilty are punished and the State's integrity vindicated. If Governor Harris does nothing else during his entire administration, he will have rendered his State immortal service and will go into history among the bravest and greatest men of his time.

"It is a straight-out issue between law and anarchy. Let Georgians choose for themselves. This climax was inevitable so long as we permitted incendiary publications to set Georgia aflame. Tom Watson has cost Georgia more than 10,000 good and true men can rebuild in twenty years.

"The war in Europe is horrible enough; but anarchy at home is worse.

"Those who are disposed to temporize with this situation further will be as guilty of Georgia's disgrace and retrogression as the mob itself. Only worse than either of these is the man who has so persistently sown these seeds of hate and violence and anarchy throughout Georgia.

"God may be able to forgive him, but Georgia will never be able to forget him and his hellish work."

WOULD TRY PRISON OFFICIALS.

Kentucky Lawyer Also Demands Execution of Frank's Slayers.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION CAMP, PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The twenty-five or more men engaged in lynching Frank should be discovered, tried, convicted, and executed. The penitentiary officials should be tried as accessories before the fact.

WILLIAM MARSHALL BULLITT.

Mr. Bullitt was born in Louisville, Ky., and practiced law in that city as a member of the firm of Bullitt & Bullitt. He is the editor of Bullitt's Civil and Criminal Codes of Kentucky, and was Solicitor General of the United States from July 15, 1912, to March 11, 1913.

WOULD ISOLATE GEORGIA.

States Should Refuse Her Requisitions, Says Chicago Police President.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Edward J. Dodd, President of the Chicago Patrolmen's Association, made public a letter today which he said he had sent to Governor Harris of Georgia. The letter stated that the lynching of Leo M. Frank indicated that Georgia was not capable of self-government, and that therefore he would ask Governor Dunn not to honor requisition papers sent to him by the Governor of Georgia.

In giving out the letter Mr. Dodd explained that it was his intention to request the heads of every policemen's organization in the country to make similar requests of the Governors of their respective States.

Resolutions condemning the lynching of Frank were adopted today at the annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The resolutions remark that nearly forty lynchings have taken place in the United States so far this year.

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GOVERNOR PREPARES FOR FORMAL INQUIRY

Conference with Prison Board and a Statement First, Then Offer of Reward.

AMOUNT LIKELY TO BE $500

The Statement Will Be "a Word for the Good Name of Georgia"—Letters Urging Action Pour In.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.—In preparation for a formal inquiry into the lynching of Leo M. Frank, Governor Harris has called a conference with the three members of the State Prison Commission for tomorrow, after which, it is likely, he will offer a reward of $500 for the capture, with evidence to convict each member of the mob that lynched Frank. The Governor intended holding a conference with the commission this afternoon, but Judge T. E. Patterson was called to Columbus on business, and the conference was postponed until tomorrow. Following the conference, Governor Harris will give out a statement concerning the lynching.

"I want to speak a word for the good name of the State of Georgia," said the Governor, "and I am preparing my statement concerning the Frank lynching now.

"An awful crime has been committed against Georgia," he continued. "The breaking into the State prison, the abduction of the State's ward, and subsequent lynching of him by the mob must be probed to the fullest. I will probably offer the highest reward permitted by the State laws for the capture of each man who had anything to do with the lynching of Frank, which is $500."

For half an hour this afternoon Governor Harris was closeted with Commissioner E. L. Rainey of Dawson, who came with Judge Patterson on Tuesday from Milledgeville on the first train after Frank was abducted. Commissioner Rainey outlined the story of the assault on the prison guards, telling how each guard was overcome by detachments of the mob.

Chairman Davison told the story of the attack on the prison farm soon after his arrival, and stated that as the State prison was not barricaded to resist attacks by armed mobs, it was impossible to check the assault. He asserted that the officials of the prison could not be blamed for the stealing away from the prison of Frank.

"We kept all the guards on night and day duty at the main building in which Frank was incarcerated for several weeks," said Mr. Davison, "until they kicked so much that two of them quit their jobs, and we were compelled to reduce the night guard to just five men.

"We had not expected an attack from the outside, but feared harm would be done to Frank inside the prison. We had no money to employ additional guards for Frank's defense, and it was simply up to the Governor to furnish protection to Frank. Only the militia could have resisted Monday night's attack."

In reply to the charge that it was his duty to protect Frank from Monday night's mob, Governor Harris said:

"I would have gladly called out the militia for Frank's protection had the proper civil authorities notified me of the danger or had I received any information that such an attack would be made.

"Recently I held the militia in readiness to make a hurried trip to Milledgeville to protect Frank when I was in receipt of information that a mob was organizing at Marietta to go to Milledgeville. The law specifies, though, that the Governor shall be notified by some of the constituted civil authorities of outbreaks before he shall call out the militia."

Numbers of letters were received today at the Governor's office from people in various parts of the country urging Governor Harris to go to the bottom of the lynching.

Michael Heintz, a Cincinnati lawyer, wrote to Governor Harris urging an inquiry, and ended with the phrase:

"It is to be regretted that the Dixie highway is to go through Marietta, Ga."

Deputy Sheriff Hicks of Cobb County, who was on the scene of the Frank lynching about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and the first to arrive there, was in Atlanta today and made a statement to a reporter.

"I do not believe that more than seven or eight men, riding in three automobiles, lynched Leo Frank," said the Sheriff. "I am going all in my power to discover who the lynchers were, and if they can be ascertained I will surely assist."

The Coroner's inquest, which began in Marietta yesterday morning, was postponed until next week. Special counsel will probably be employed by the coroner to assist in the inquiry; the county commissioners having authorized such action. A special meeting has been held by the county commissioners, who expressed a determination to sift the tragedy and co-operate with the Governor.

Pictures showing Frank hanging from the tree near Marietta were sold on the streets of Atlanta today, and the vendors did a heavy business. The pictures were put out by a photographer, who reached the scene of the tragedy before the body was cut down. He has sent the pictures to all cities in Georgia.

The sale excited some opposition and Acting Mayor Ragsdale was asked to interfere. Mr. Ragsdale made an investigation of the law on the subject and found that the sale of the pictures, after a person had obtained a license for that purpose, could not be stopped.

Post cards bearing pictures of the Frank lynching, cannot be sent through the mail. The local postoffice is destroying all such cards mailed here.

I Can't Do Anything, Says Warden.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 18.—Warden J. T. Smith of the State Prison, said today that he knew nothing he could do to aid the investigation of the kidnapping of Frank from the prison. He went on.

"The mob overpowered me and every one connected with the prison who stood in its way. The work was done too quickly and we were taken too much by surprise to offer resistance. I am very glad the members of the prison commission were here when the attack occurred. Two of them told me that no one at the prison was to blame.

"The public is entitled to all the facts in this case, and if any have been hidden I would gladly give them out. The newspapers have told the story correctly as far as I know, and have covered every detail. There is nothing left in my knowledge to be brought out at an investigation."

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FRANK'S LAST LETTER REACHES HIS FATHER

Written Day Before Lynching, It Speaks of Hoped-For Pardon —Funeral to Be Simple.

While the parents of Leo M. Frank were preparing yesterday to receive the body of their son at their home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, many messages of sympathy reached them from different parts of the country. Rudolph Frank, the father of Leo, would not say from whom these communications came.

"I know everybody has sympathy for us," he told reporters, "but what good is it to tell us that? We wish to be left alone in our sorrow. We feel now that this is our affair."

Mr. Frank admitted that among the letters in the day's mail was one from Leo. It was written the day before the lynching. While the family would not show the letter, it was learned that Frank wrote to his father that the wound in his neck was healing rapidly and that he expected to be up and about in a day or two. Frank in his letter appeared cheerful and expressed the conviction that he would be pardoned. He also said that Mrs. Frank, who had been his constant companion and comfort, was well and cheerful.

Mrs. Frank, the mother of Leo, is bearing up bravely. She has expressed the wish that the family be left alone in its sorrow. Her one desire seems to be to have the body of her son.

"I know one thing, and that is that my son belongs to me," she said. "That is all I care about now—when he shall come home to me."

No arrangements were made yesterday for the funeral of Frank, and, according to his sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, no steps will be taken in that direction until the body arrives in Brooklyn. There will be a family conference then and the wishes of the widow will be consulted in making the funeral arrangements. If the wishes of the family are carried out the funeral will be private. The mother said she wanted no demonstration.

The body is due to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 6 o'clock this morning. In the funeral party are the widow and several Atlanta friends of the Franks.

PLANS FUND TO TRACE LYNCHERS OF FRANK

New Yorker Forming a Committee to Employ Investigators to Assist Georgia Authorities.

Isadore M. Levy, a member of the Board of Education, and a lawyer of 233 Broadway, announced yesterday that he was forming a committee of representative professional and business men of this city to co-operate with the authorities of Georgia in their pursuit of the slayers of Leo M. Frank. Men in every walk of life have been asked to serve. Among those who have agreed to take part in the work of the committee are Judge Edward Swann of the Court of General Sessions, ex-Congressman Edward S. Bennet, and General Roger A. Pryor.

The plan is for the committee to raise a large fund to pay trained inestigators who will work under the direction of the Georgia authorities. Beyond raising the money the committee will take no active part, as it is felt that the apprehension of the men who killed Frank is the business of the State of Georgia, and that interference from outside sources would not be an assistance.

It is proposed that the permanent Chairman of the committee, of which Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association is Acting Secretary, shall be a prominent clergyman of this city whose name is to be announced today. Several members of the New York Legislature, and others equally prominent, have agreed to serve on the committee.

INTIMATES WOODWARD IS PLAYING POLITICS

Atlanta Mayor's Defense of Frank Lynching Stimulates Mob Spirit, Says Slaton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Georgia, who commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment, issued today a statement condemning an address condoning the lynching delivered here last night by Mayor J. G. Woodward of Atlanta, and terming the Mayor "old and garrulous." He called the Frank case a "football of politics."

Commenting on Mr. Woodward's statement that three-fourths of the people of Georgia, including himself, believed Frank guilty, Mr. Slaton said:

"Similar utterances made before the lynching naturally resulted in subsequent lawlessness. In one breath he proposes to defend the fair name of Atlanta and Georgia, and in the next breath he casts on them the most terrible condemnation.

"Mayor Woodward suggested that I could not with safety return to Georgia within a year. Such a statement is not only a gross reflection on the State, but is absurd and ridiculous, and it is further stimulative of the mob impulse, coming from an official who should stand in favor of law and order. It is in accordance with utterances of others who expect to utilize the Frank case for political preferment.

"I was born in Georgia, and I love her and her reputation. I shall return there in accordance with my original intentions.

"I think Mayor Woodward's statement is an affront to the people of Georgia instead of a defense. He is old and garrulous."

STORY OF RACE PREJUDICE

Told by a Georgian, Who Says It Affected a Frank Juror.

Harry Rose of Elberton, Ga., a Jew who has lived in Georgia for sixteen years and whose wife is a native of Elberton and the daughter of a Confederate veteran, made this statement yesterday at the Hotel Martinique, where he is staying:

"The average Northerner can have no idea," Mr. Rose said, "how the anti-Jew mob element in Georgia is dominating the State. I suppose you've heard that one of the men who served on the jury that convicted Frank said before the trial that he'd like to kill the d—n Jew. I heard him myself in Sparta, and several of my friends heard him at the Arnold Hotel in Greensboro.

"And now I see that the Mayor of Atlanta has said in San Francisco that the lynchers carried out the jury's just verdict. Mayor Woodward has been making political capital out of a good many things, but I didn't think he would go so far.

"It bewilders one to note how the anti-Jew spirit is being used by public men for their own political advancement. You can have no idea how the spirit has spread. The day that Governor Slaton commuted Frank's sentence I was in Toccoa, Ga., on business. A mob composed of men who knew me well came to a store I was in with ropes and guns and threatened to lynch me, simply because I was a Jew. I happened to be a personal friend of the Sheriff and he talked to the mob and managed to disperse it. But I hear I shall be exposed to the same danger when I go back. I had a telegram from my wife today telling me to stay here a while longer, but I'm going back Saturday, and I'm going to do my share in trying to have indictments found against those who were in that mob that came after me.

10

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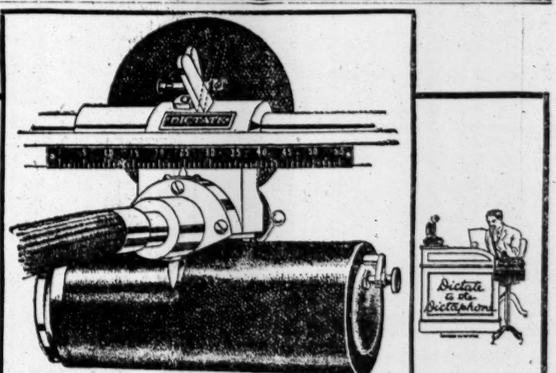

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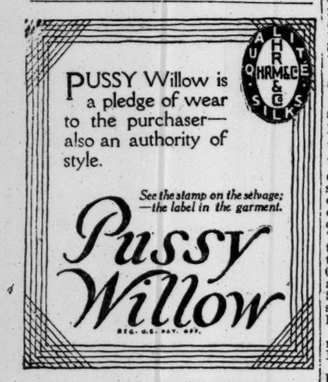
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Drugs Often Make a Weak Digestion Worse

Do you have to pamper your digestion, avoiding a lot of delicious, ordinarily wholesome foods that simply *will not agree with you?* And every time you yield to temptation are you in distress until you have dosed yourself with digestives that weaken your stomach still further? Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cen—that clear, good, refreshing mineral water that aids digestion and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by *natural* means. Not a laxative. Sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and other first-class grocers.

NEW BUDGET PLAN WINS AT ALBANY

Convention Indorses It on Final Vote and Proposal Goes Before Electorate.

DELEGATES RUSH WORK

Accept In All Eight Proposals, Including One to Kill the Executive Emergency Message.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—By a well nigh unanimous vote the Constitutional Convention today adopted the two measures proposed by the Committee on State Finances, which provide for reforms in the handling of the sinking funds, for the substitution of so-called serial bonds for the present long-time securities of the State, and for budget making by the Governor instead of by the Legislature.

Both measures were adopted with little or no debate. The first proposal, providing for the sinking fund and bond reforms, which it is estimated will save the State $80,000,000 in the cost of amortization of bonds issued, or to be issued, passed unanimously. The measure providing for budget reforms, designed to put an end to the log rolling which marks financial legislation, was adopted by a vote of 137 to 4. Those voting against the measure were ex-Senator E. T. Brackett and William S. Ostrander, both Republicans of Saratoga, and John T. Dooling of New York, former President of the Board of Elections, and Mat Endres of Buffalo, Democrats.

William Barnes, L. E. Quigg, and a majority of the Republican stand-patters, who are preparing to make a fight to the finish on the Short Ballot measure, voted for the reforms recommended by the committee. There was a slight flurry in the convention, prior to the adoption of the two measures, when Henry L. Stimson, the Chairman of the committee, got up to resent the action of ex-Senator Brackett in sending to the clerk's desk to be read the letter from Senate Leader Brown, opposing the executive budget and the short ballot proposals. Mr. Stimson pointed out that Senator Brown's letter was addressed not to the Constitutional Convention, but to him as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner as head of the Committee on Governor and other State officers which has reported the short ballot reform and the plan for the reconstruction of the State administration.

"I wanted to make sure that the delegates should know that such a letter has reached Albany and that they should be made acquainted with its contents," said r. Brackett.

"And I propose that the delegates shall be acquainted with the contents of another letter on the same subject that has reached me," retorted Mr. Stimson, sending to the desk to be read the following communication from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University:

"I rejoice that your budget plan has been advanced to a third reading by a very heavy majority. I hold the introduction of this plan in the State of New York to be the most effective and the most practical step that has been taken in a generation toward the strengthening of our representative system of Government and toward making it both more efficient and more directly responsible to the people. If, in addition, the plan for the reorganization of the State departments is adopted, the convention will have done a great work."

Check on Pork Bills.

The Committee on State Finances took steps today to correct a defect in the Executive budget plan while that measure was on debate before the Committee of the Whole. The defect, pointed out by ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, consisted in the failure to provide any check on the Legislature in the matter of special appropriation bills for the benefit of localities, generally known as a "pork barrel" bills. It is estimated that measures of this class, carrying in the aggregate appropriations of $20,000,000, are introduced in the Legislature at every session. As a safeguard, Mr. Smith suggested that in the passage of such bills a two-thirds vote in each house of the Legislature be required.

In a supplemental proposal, which was reported to the convention today by the Finance Committee, is this paragraph:

"No public moneys or property shall be appropriated for the construction or improvement of any building, bridge, dike, canal, feeder, waterway or other work until plans and estimates of the cost of such work shall have been filed with the Secretary of State by the Superintendent of Public Works, together with a certificate by him as to whether or not, in his judgment the general, interests of the State then require that such improvement be made at State expense."

Eight Proposals Adopted.

The convention for the first time since it met today took up its third reading calendar and finally adopted eight proposed amendments to the Constitution. The paucity of debate afforded abundant evidence of the careful preparation of measures by the committees and the wisdom of the plan established of having all proposals thoroughly debated and amended in the sittings of the Committee of the Whole.

The six proposals adopted, in addition to the two proposals from the Committee on State Finances, to which reference already has been made, were:

H. Leroy Austin's, repealing the provision in the present Constitution authorizing the passage of bills under so-called "emergency" measures from the Governor, a form of procedure which has led to grave abuses.

Almet R. Latson's three proposals, providing that the Legislature shall determine the number and qualifications of Major Generals and Aides de Camp in the National Guard, that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the militia shall have such qualifications as the Legislature shall deem most conducive to the improvement of the military arm of the State Government, and the commissioned officers shall be removed from office for absence without leave for three months or more instead of six months or more as at present.

Ray B. Smith's providing that no extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor, by the State or any civil division thereof, or by any board, officer or other agency of the State, or of any such civil division.

The proposal of the Committee on Relations to Indians, abolishing the Peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda tribe and the Surrogates' courts of the Senaca Nation and all agencies of the Indian tribes exercising judicial powers, and vesting their jurisdiction in the white man's courts, as far as existing treaties and laws of the United States permit.

After the close of the session the Committee on Education met and revised the article on education. In its new form the article reads:

The State shall continue its supervision and control of the education of children in its free common schools, and shall exercise such supervision and control elsewhere than in such schools, as it now possesses, and no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon the local authorities of any civil division thereof. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools wherein all the children of the State may be educated.

The article will come before the convention again next week.

The Cities Committee, it is expected, will report an amended home rule proposal tomorrow.

At the night session the Convention in Committee of the Whole considered the proposed new Judiciary article, but did not come to a vote on any of its provisions.

JURY TO FIX PENALTY.

Proposed Reform in Procedure in Capital Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Juries in capital cases would determine whether a convicted murderer should be sent to his death in the electric chair or suffer noncommutable life imprisonment if a recommendation made by the Bill of Rights Committee of the Constitutional Convention, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, should be adopted by the convention and ratified by the people.

The recommendation is based on a proposal presented by Charles H. Betts. Mr. Betts's proposal in its original form called for the abolition of the death penalty. It is predicted that the modified proposal will be indorsed by the convention.

Another provision in the proposed new Bill of Rights abolishes imprisonment in civil cases, except for contempt of court, on final judgment for a penalty for fraud, for willful injury to person or property, or for a domestic servant's wages.

An amendment urged by labor organizations has been incorporated in the proposed omnibus amendment to the Bill of Rights. This provides that no military tribunal shall exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while regularly organized State's courts are open to administer justice.

A new departure is involved in the provision that a person accused of a crime punishable by not exceeding five years' imprisonment, after arrest and commitment may waive indictment and trial by jury, all subsequent proceedings being held on basis of information placed before a court of superior criminal jurisdiction or a Judge thereof, by a prosecuting officer. Another new provision would assure every defendant in any court at least one appeal.

The so-called Massachusetts Mill act has been incorporated in substance in the proposed new bill of rights. Under it the Legislature would have power to enact laws permitting the owner of a water power site which has been developed to take, in return for just compensation, adjoining property when required for the proper development of the site to adapt it to his individual purposes, providing the taking of the property does not damage an existing water dam or mill which is in use.

A clause of interest to property owners provides that damages can be demanded by them for any injury to their property from a change of grade or the "building or maintenance of a permanent structure in, over, or under abutting highway." Other salient changes provide:

That no public property shall be leased or its use permitted by any individual, association or corporation without just compensation.

That private property shall not be taken for public use until paid for in full, or where the case is to be litigated because of public necessity, a provisional payment made.

That the cost of any local municipal improvement may be imposed by special assessment in whole or in part on private property affected by it. General benefits shall not be assessed locally.

A proposal also is included to make certain the constitutionality of the Mchold water storage bill, passed by the last legislature.

In combining two sections of the old Constitution the committee made an article read that neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to any "individual." Some persons assert that it would have the same effect as the proposal of William Barnes which would have prevented "class" legislation such as old age pensions. Chairman Louis Marshall says the article cannot be so construed.

OVER 100 DEAD IN TEXAS STORM

Continued from Page 1.

been destroyed. To the west and to the east of this section were Summer cottages skirting the Boulevard, all of which are said to have been total losses.

The loss of the city port facilities has been enormous and all kinds of craft have suffered. The United States transport McClelland is high aground on Pelican Island, an artificial spot north of Galveston, just across the ship channel. Many vessels have been capsized, and several are reported as destroyed.

In bearing the brunt of the storm, Galveston Island and Bolivar Peninsula served as barriers to break the force of the hurricane against the little bay shore towns which skirt the large body of water lying to the north of the island.

The bay towns have suffered heavily, but probably have been saved from utter devastation. Dependable accounts of the losses in these lesser towns have not been thus far obtainable, but the loss of lives is proportionately greater in each of the bay towns than in Galveston.

The hurricane struck Houston Monday night, several hours after the last wire to Galveston had gone out. Never in the memory of its citizens has Houston been so severely buffeted by wind as Monday night. The wreckage consists chiefly in physical damage to buildings.

All along the Guif Coast the wrecking winds and water levied heavy toll in property loss. Texas City, across the bay from Galveston, sustained damage amounting to $400,000, divided among citizens, the industries, and the Second Division of the United States Army, whose camp was destroyed.

Approximately 150 buildings were destroyed at Texas City, but most of these were cottages. No word has been received from Port Bolivar, directly across the narrowest part of the bay from Galveston, since Monday night and reported to have been entirely under water.

Flake, Patton, Caplen, and Rollover also are Bolivar peninsular towns from which no word has been brought since Monday. All these were subjected to the storm at its very worst.

In the Beaumont section, Port Arthur, Sabine, Sabine Pass, and Round Lake were deluged and are reported to have been heavy losers. Tonight stories of individual suffering and hardship began to filter in from the storm area. E. D. Armstrong, of Morgan's Point, was rescued yesterday after clinging to a raft for nine hours in the storm, and brought to Houston on a tug. He lost all his possessions in the storm and feared for the life of his fifteen-year-old son.

Brave Deed of a Sergeant.

A story of the heroism of Sergeant Petty at Texas City was told tonight. The soldier Tuesday morning swam nearly a mile with the baby of the express agent at Texas City to safety, then returned and brought out the mother and an older child. Sergeant Petty was formerly connected with the Government life-saving station at Galveston and is noted for his strength and fortitude in the water. Much praise has been given the Texas City soldiers for their conduct toward the civilian population during the storm.

Galveston Covered by Debris.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18, (by Courier to Houston and Railroad Wire to Dallas.)—Fourteen lives were lost in Galveston in the terrific storm which swept the city Monday and Tuesday. Four of the dead were United States soldiers.

Martial law has been declared.

The Mayor today issued a statement that outside aid would not be needed.

Storm swept and battered, the city began today to take stock of damage and plan rehabilitation. Five hundred houses have been crushed and the entire island on which the city stands is covered with debris.

The protection of the sea wall built after the first Galveston disaster is believed to have accounted for the small loss of life.

The fourteen who lost their lives perished in an attempt to reach the Tremont Hotel during the height of the storm. Several thousand persons were quartered in that hotel.

One thousand feet of the sea wall has been washed out, one breach of twenty-five feet being directly in front of the Galvez Hotel. It was through this break that most of the residential section of the city was flooded.

Three fires raged Monday night, and the firth was hard at great. Three bathhouses and 400 residences on the bay front were crushed and the wreckage is floating in the bay. The water made a clean sweep along the boulevard.

The storm reached its height at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when its velocity was ninety-two miles an hour.

The greatest need here today is water.

Looting Reported in Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Colonel Waltz, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry at Galveston, reported to the War Department tonight that on account of reports of considerable looting in the city the Provost Guard had been increased to protect Government property and national banks.

He said the storm which swept the city was practically over and that the sea was receding.

SEVEN DIE AT HITCHCOCK.

Great District North of Galveston Covered with Water.

TEMPLE, Aug. 18.—Seven persons were drowned at Hitchcock, Texas, a small town just north of Galveston, it was announced at Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Division Headquarters here today.

The water is standing three feet over the railroad tracks at Hitchcock and the entire region is a great inland sea. Wire communication over the railroad line was established with Hitchcock this morning.

TUG REACHES MAINLAND.

Captain Reports Looting and Fires in Galveston.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 18.—Captain Dubjay of the tug Gertrude, which reached the mainland today from Galveston, said that Mayor Lewis Fisher placed the city under military rule at 9 o'clock on Monday night, because looting had started, mostly by negroes. Four regiments of the army are patrolling the city, which has been divided into four districts.

Passengers on the Gertrude said it was reported that twenty negroes, caught while looting stores, were shot and killed by soldiers on Monday night, but this could not be confirmed.

Fire started in the Armour packing plant on Tuesday and the establishment was destroyed. Fire also destroyed Pier 21, a large cotton warehouse, and when the Gertrude left another fire was raging in a printing house at Mechanics and Twenty-fourth Streets.

City water, gas, and electric power plants were shut off while repairs were being made in damaged buildings and stores.

An interned Austrian steamer rescued ninety men, women, and children from Port Bolivar just before the storm's fury broke. That vessel is now aground on Redfish Reef.

The water, it is said, was higher in the streets than in 1900, being six to eight feet in the business section.

Most of the big hotels, warehouses, and elevators on the sea wall front escaped serious damage, but stocks of merchandise were water-soaked.

GALVESTON CONFIDENT.

Citizens Send Out Greetings, Saying Test Has Been Met.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 18.—The following telegram was received by The Associated Press here tonight:

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 18.—Galveston has successfully passed through a West Indian hurricane that blew continuously for eighteen hours. The Government weather gauge registered the maximum velocity of the wind at ninety miles per hour. The city, due to the adamantine resistance of the sea wall, has sustained comparatively small loss in destruction of property, and but six deaths have been reported thus far. The great granite structure, built after the calamity of 1900, grimly met and conquered the raging waters of the gulf and hurled them back defiantly whence they came. Our citizenship is buoyantly cheerful because of the demonstrated impregnability of their protective works in this, the supermost test of their effectiveness.

In mass meeting today assembled, Galveston's citizenship send greetings to the world and assure friends everywhere of this sincere pledge to strive diligently and heartily to attain the superior success which last night's victory promised for the community.

Lewis Fisher, Mayor; Morris Stern, President Commercial Association; I. H. Kempner, President Cotton Exchange; S. Seitevich, Vice President Maritime Association; I. M. Barb, President Labor Council; W. P. Hammersmith, Vice President Merchants' Association; G. W. Briggs, editor The Galveston News.

TEN SOLDIERS DEAD; CAMP WIPED OUT

Texas City Site Abandoned and Families of Officers and Men Sent Away.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The camp of 7,000 soldiers of the United States Army at Texas City, Texas, was wipeld out by the heavy tropical storm that devastated Galveston and the surrounding country. Ten soldiers of the Twenty-third Infantry at the Texas City camp are dead.

In dispatches to the War Department filed at Houston last night and today, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Texas City, says that he has not heard from Galveston definitely, but it was understood that the Twenty-eighth Infantry, which was camped in low ground, had abandoned the camp.

In one dispatch General Bell says:

"Camp flooded and abandoned for safety. All camps total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige left."

The storm began about noon yesterday and reached its culmination at midnight. The wind blew at velocities of from eighty-five to one hundred miles an hour. General Bell says that there is much discomfort, but no serious suffering. The only serious menace to health is lack of water, as the reservoirs are flooded with salt water and mud.

The names of ten troopers killed in the storm at Texas City, with the names of their nearest relatives, were reported as follows:

Private JOHN J. MURPHY, brother, Thomas J. Murphy, 174 Prospect Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Private CHARLES E. MILLER, mother, Mary Miller, Watertown, N. Y.
Private JOSEPH P. SHANKEL, mother, Mrs. Anna Botz, Baltimore, Md.
Private HAIMAN SAMET, cousin, Ralph Samet, 13 Railroad Avenue, Freeport, L. I.
Private PAUL A. SOURAN, father, Paul A. Souran, Houston, Texas.
Corporal WILLIAM H. MOORE, mother, Mrs. Annie Moore, Greensboro, Ga.
Private ALBERT MITCHELL, father, Stephen Mitchell, 303 North Lee Street, Valdosta, Ga.
Private THOMAS A. WATSON, father, T. A. Watson, Carthage, N. C.
Private HENRY J. RIVAGE, father, Jacob Rivage, 116 Spring Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Cook BADER, Quartermaster Corps. (The Adjutant General's record shows no soldier of that name at Texas City.)

The dispatch from General Bell giving the names of the men lost, adds:

"Quite a number not yet listed reported injured, some painfully. None seriously. Only one civilian reported dead. Not yet identified. Few civilians slightly injured. All being cared for in our hospital. No dead or injured among families of officers or soldiers. Many have lost everything. All have temporary shelter. Much discomfort. No serious suffering. Will provide better accommodations as soon as possible. Only serious menace to health, lack of water, reservoirs flooded with salt water and mud. Large sanitary force already organized and at work. Troops now securing shelter. Shall make gratuitious issue to soldiers who lost all clothing while saving animals and other Government property. No serious suffering, temperature mild."

A later dispatch said:

"Tidal wave and flood water combined rose average height of three to five feet throughout Texas City and surrounding country. All camps total loss, including wooden structures. Not a vestige left near bay and camp ground now a lake. All public and private property in camp almost total loss, except animals, transportation, and ordnance equipment. One man and few animals and considerable harness lost. Property every description scattered throughout Texas City. Floating wreckage piled up in streets.

"Many water craft of considerable size blown and floated into city near by shore. Command greatly scattered, seeking shelter during night. Storm still too violent to accomplish much this morning except search for dead and injured and rescue of women and children. Temporary hospital established Southern Hotel. Yesterday most dead and injured discovered and cared for last night."

The plight of the officers and men is thus described by General Bell:

"Not possible to care for homeless families of officers and enlisted men in Texas City. Many officers' families lost everything, and nearly all the families of enlisted men lost all. Am endeavoring to find a building big enough to hold all the latter and will organize a mess with soldiers to care for them temporarily at Government expense.

"Officers' families will be provided for at their expense at Houston or elsewhere. Shall ship all families out. Not possible to bring order out of chaos until all families are gotten out of Texas City. Ample accommodations in Texas City and community to care for homeless civilian families."

The text of General Bell's last two dispatches follows:

Houston, Aug. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Tried to reach Houston yesterday. Reached here 1:30 today. Conditions between here and Texas City very bad. Not yet heard from Galveston, but north of the bay all indications force of wind greater than in 1900. Great concrete causeway seriously damaged throughout and destroyed in sections.

Many demolished and badly damaged houses, uprooted trees, drowned animals, and high water observed enroute. Numbers of mounted men had to go twenty miles inland night of storm to reach land not covered by water. Most of country between Texas City and Webster still a shallow lake of salt water. Terrific force of wind did most of damage in Texas City. Great loss and considerable suffering in surrounding country. Will certainly be impossible reestablish rail communication with Galveston in less than a month. Supplies can reach there by boat from Houston, via Ship Channel.

Every indication very high water. Galveston country north of bay strewn with thousands of cotton bales from warehouses in Galveston. Loss of life is probably not great. Failure of Depot Quartermaster to send Poe or other boat to Texas City indicates probability shipping wrecked as formerly.

Conditions Texas City gradually resuming normal. At request of civil authorities, took charge of police and sanitary operations in city.

J. F. BELL.

Houston, Aug. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

No disorded whatever. Am here arranging for supplies for Texas City and for accommodations families officers and enlisted men. Will return Texas City tonight. Reach there not later than tomorrow. All traffic lines out of commission south of Hitchcock and Texas City Junction. No regular trains running on any lines. No mail or telegraph lines operating. Telephone lines all down. Have arranged with persons at Rice Hotel, Houston, to forward any messages to me at Texas City, by persons coming overland. Might be advisable to load transport now in New York with supplies. If not needed for issue to population, can be used by army.

J. F. BELL.

GALVESTON CAMP GONE.

Large Quantities of Army Stores Destroyed by the Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The War Department tonight received from General Funston at San Antonio a telegram containing a radio message sent by the United States Army transport Buford, in Galveston Harbor, telling of the ravages of the Guif hurricane. There is no loss of life among the United States troops there, but the camp of the Fifth Brigade was "completely wiped out."

The radio dispatch, which was sent from the Buford to Fort San Houston, at San Antonio, follows:

A severe hurricane visited this island Aug. 16 and 17, causing heavy damage and considerable suffering. Water system, lighting system, gas and street car system out of commission and no drinking water in city except in cisterns. Fifth Brigade camp completely wiped out. No loss of life reported. Depot corral destroyed. Two employes reported missing. All animals except two drowned or missing. McClellan grounded on Pelican. Buford and Kilpatrick safe. Poe damaged. Cushing safe. Troops of Fifth Bridgade will be quartered on Buford and Kilpatrick today until other means are available for them.

Large quantities of subsistence stores destroyed, and am trying to wire St. Louis and New York and Kansas City for supplies. City under martial law, and I am co-operating with Mayor and Citizens' Committee. Three hundred feet of causeway destroyed and no communication with mainland, either by rail or wire. Will send this by radio if possible. No news from Texas City. Ample tentage on hand for troops. Sufficient subsistence supplies on hand for troops, except fresh vegetables, flour, and hard bread, until communication is established. All officers, classified employes, and enlisted men and families are safe.

FEAR FOR PASSENGER SHIP.

United Fruit Boat, Overdue, Was Caught in Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The United Fruit Liner Marowijne, with a large passenger list, which sailed from Belize, Honduras, on Friday morning and was due here on Monday afternoon, had not arrived late today. Efforts to reach the steamer by wireless have been unsuccessful.

The Marowijne was supposed to have been directly in the path of the tropical hurricane which swept through the Yucatan Channel on Sunday and marine men say the vessel probably was in the channel when the centre of the storm reached that vicinity.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 18.—The American schooner M. A. Achorn, reported wrecked in the tropical storm that has swept the Gulf, was towed into Key West today by the coast guard cutter Miami. Her crew had been rescued by a passing steamer.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

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—all the fashionable Summer Apparel which still remains in the *five selling salons* of this establishment, *must now be closed out without regard to former prices*—

$35 to $125 Dresses—$18 & $32

Afternoon dresses of silk and cloth—also charming frocks of net, crepe, batiste, etc.

$125 to $195 Day and Evening Gowns—$45

Bridge, dinner and dance gowns—a splendid opportunity to replenish one's wardrobe for the many informal affairs now taking place at the various seaside resorts.

$55 to $125 Afternoon and Evening Wraps—$35

A summary of styles suitable for formal and informal wear.

$45 to $125 Tailleur Suits—$28

Tailleur and demi-tailleur effects, including silk and cloth afternoon styles—very suitable for "between seasons," from now until your later Fall selections are made.

$35 to $65 Motor & Travel Coats—$15 & $25

Of velour, covert, tweed, whipcord, etc., the last of many lines. (White coats included.)

$45 Shantung Coats, $18 $22 Linen Coats, $10

$35 & $45 Silk & Satin Dress Skirts—$10

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Photo by F. O. Hoppe.

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THE FREELANDS

A large and vivid presentation of English life under the stress of modern social conflict, centring upon a romance of boy and girl love.

A black-haired, straight-as-an-arrow boy, loving liberty and wanting it for the world; full of ideas for the betterment of mankind.

A girl who is the very embodiment of youth, groping for world-knowledge and learning fast, loving the world and keenly sympathetic with its sufferers.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

For 32 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value. They are the best known shoes in the world.

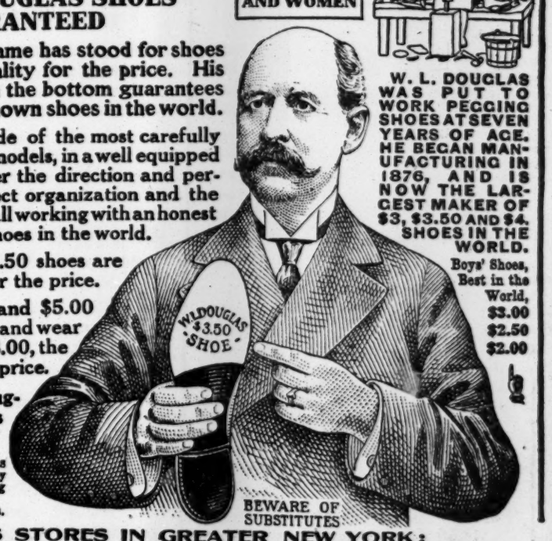
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are the best that can be produced for the price.

W. L. Douglas $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

If you do not live near one of W. L. Douglas retail stores, and your local dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.



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345 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St. cor. Broad

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EYES BURNED OUT ON YACHT

Explosion on Elbert White's $5,000 Boat Injures Three.

EAST ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Three persons were burned last night when gasoline, which had leaked into the hold of a large power yacht, exploded, while the owner explored with a match. One of them will never see again.

Elbert White of this place owned the auxiliary power boat Fanita, 50 feet long, which cost $5,000. She was anchored last night in Rockaway creek. He went out to the boat with his son, Bertram, 5 years old, and his nephew, Benjamin Ammerman, 10 years old. The boys played about the deck. Mr. White busied himself preparing the boat for a trip today. There appeared to be water in the hold, and he started to investigate with a lighted match. What he thought was water may have been gasoline, for there was an explosion that tore a hole through the deck and blew Mr. White through it.

His son was knocked down, and fell so that the flame which burst out through the hole burned one hand and his face and destroyed the sight of both eyes. The other boy was also burned about the face and hands and body. Mr. White himself was also badly burned, and was temporarily dazed by the explosion. When he recovered a bit he dragged his son out of the flames and put both boys into the tender and, despite his burns, brought them ashore. The yacht was burned to the water's edge.

CAPT. HARRY HAFF ACCUSED.

Fish and Game Deputy Called Before His Chief on Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Captain Harry P. Haff, a State fish and game protector and at one time skipper of the cup yacht Defender, was before George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner, today on charges of neglect of duty, failure to obey instructions, and falsifying expense accounts. The charges were instituted by Chief Protector Lesse of the Long Island District.

Captain Haff denied the charges under oath. He explained the item regarding expense accounts to the satisfaction of Commissioner Pratt, who dismissed it, but the Commissioner reserved decision on the other charges.

CATHOLIC MEETING ENDS.

Next Convention of Federation Will Be Held Here—Whalen Re-elected.

TOLEDO, Aug. 18.—Many of the 2,000 or more prelates, priests, and delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies left for their homes tonight, following the close of the convention today. John Whalen of New York was re-elected President, and Anthony Matre of Chicago was chosen for his fourteenth consecutive term as National Secretary. Neither had opposition.

The 1916 convention will be held in New York.

VETERANS BACK WILSON.

Pledge Their United Support and Denounce "Peace at Any Price."

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—Resolutions denouncing "peace at any price" and pledging united support to President Wilson in any crisis which might arise, were adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, at the concluding sessions of their encampment here today.

"We do not advocate preparedness for war, but preparedness which, in the event of the catastrophe of war, will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged.

"We respectfully urge upon the President of the United States and upon every patriotic American citizen the necessity of protecting American citizens, the enforcement of American humane doctrines and the defense of our national honor.

"We dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyments of the blessings of peace while turning deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

PRESIDENT LAUDS INSTRUCTION CAMP

Congratulates Gen. Wood and Regrets His Inability to Visit Plattsburg.

A SECOND CAMP POSSIBLE

Its Organization Contemplated to Meet Demands of a Host of Disappointed Applicants.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 18.—President Wilson has given his unqualified official approval to the military instruction camp for business and professional men. In a letter received today by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the originator of the idea of the camp, the President expresses his regret that "public matters of the first importance" make it impossible for him to accept General Wood's invitation to come to Plattsburg and review the organization. The President's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, Aug. 16, 1915.

My Dear General Wood: I have followed as well as I could at a distance what has been done at Plattsburg, and have followed it with the greatest interest. I think all concerned ought to be congratulated upon the success of the experiment.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for me to visit the camp. I find that I must tread a very narrow round in order to keep in constant touch with public matters of the first importance. It would give me real pleasure to visit the camp, and I am unaffectedly sorry that I must deny myself the chance. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood,
Military Instruction Camp,
Plattsburg, N. Y.

"I am very much pleased," General Wood said tonight, "with the President's letter and delighted to receive this added mark of his approval of the instruction camp. I and all others in camp regret exceedingly that the pressure of public business does not permit him to come to camp at the present time and hope that circumstances will permit a visit in the later stages of the camp. I know that he would appreciate very greatly the interest and earnestness of the men and derive much satisfaction in noting the thorough way in which they are doing their work and the rapid progress which they have made."

General Wood announced today that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the Chief of the General Staff; Colonel C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point; and Dr. John Huston Finley, State Commissioner of Education, had accepted invitations to visit the camp. The time of these visits will be announced later. It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt will come next week.

May Have a Second Camp.

General Wood arrived from New York this morning. He found awaiting his consideration the applications for enlistment of more than three hundred representative citizens from all parts of the country east of the Mississippi. The limit of enlistments in the present camp has been reached and it now seems probable that a second camp for business and professional men will be established as soon as this one ends. This second camp, if established, will give instruction in military science from Sept. 1 to Oct. 7 next.

"About three hundred applications," said General Wood tonight, "have been received in New York in the last two or three days for another camp to follow on the heels of this one; and I find a great many letters in my mail here this morning of similar import. It looks as though there would be enough men to warrant another camp for a month on the same lines as this one. The matter is now under consideration and the final decision will depend upon the number of applications received in the next few days. It would be very convenient to establish such an additional camp here because the regular troops will be here anyway for their annual field training and the equipment and the whole establishment is already here.

"Next week there will be a full battery of field artillery here and in all probability a regular field hospital and ambulance units. These will come to take part in the field training, which begins late this month. The men now here in camps will be organized as a provisional regiment and will be assigned to the infantry brigade. The men of the camp will in that way get the benefit of a week's regular work with the Regular army troops, taking the place, in these manoeuvres of the Twenty-second Infantry, which is now stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

"The interest in this camp is nation-wide. In the few days I have been away I have received many expressions of approval from citizens. When I arrived at my tent this morning I found another big batch of letters containing expressions of similar import."

Delaware Congressman Enlists.

The first member of Congress to join the regiment enlisted as a private in Company A this morning. He is Thomas W. Miller of Delaware. Among his Delaware comrades are J. P. Nields, the United States District Attorney at Wilmington, and Colonel William D. Denny of the Delaware National Guard.

"I have come here and enlisted as a private," said Representative Miller after he had enlisted, "because I have been deeply interested for many years in the matter of army and navy efficiency in this country, and have been particularly interested in recent revelations regarding our lack of military preparedness. I believe in preparedness, not as preparation for war so much as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

"I have joined the camp to practice as well as I can what I have been preaching. These men here should be able to do a lot of good for the country and they should among other things let their own Congressmen know their views and attitude on this most vital question.

"The fault for this whole business of unpreparedness lies with the members of Congress, and back of that with the constituents of the members of Congress who have had a part in compelling them to neglect our army and navy. I have read a great deal in the newspapers regarding the great success of this camp but you have got to come here and see for yourself to appreciate the wonderful truth of the whole thing, the splendid type of men represented, the wonderful discipline, and the genuine old-fashioned democracy of it all."

Representative J. J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, was a guest of General Wood at the camp tonight, and listened to a lecture by Captain Lincoln C. Andrews, of the Second U. S. Cavalry on the functions of cavalry in warfare. Mr. Fitzgerald was enthusiastic in his praise of the camp.

The machine gun platoons that man the armored automobile train went out for practice today and conducted some interesting experiments with the Benet-Mercier guns which comprise the armament of the armored automobiles. The train proceeded about twenty-five miles south of the camp and practiced on a field near the Ausable Cross Roads. One of the armor plates was removed from an eight-ton armored truck and set up as a target. Three guns firing at a range of 200 yards were trained on the plate. The plate was riddled and the effectiveness of the weapons used was a much-discussed topic in camp tonight.

Field Practice for Recruits.

The whole regiment of business men will break camp on Friday of next week for a continuous battle practice that will last nine days. The men will be in the field all the time sleeping in shelter tents. Each man will carry on his back the complete infantry pack. Orders issued today say that each man will carry one-half of a shelter tent, one blanket, one towel, an extra suit of underwear, an extra shirt, two extra pairs of socks, a comb, a toothbrush, a poncho, five metal tent stakes, and his mess kit—no more and no less. The packing of this equipment will be practiced from this time on. On this practice march the regiment, which will be accompanied by a large force of regulars, is expected to cover about 100 miles in the Adirondack country.

The first battalion, comprised of Companies A, B, C, and D, went on the target range this morning for their record practice on the outcome of which they will be rated as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, &c. The companies, with the exception of Company C, completed today the first part of the practice firing prone at 300 and 500 yards. Company C is still to shoot at 500 yards slow fire.

Some High Target Scores.

The complete score for the day's work of only one of the companies was available tonight. That is Company B. Among those in Company A whose scores were given out tonight were Mayor Mitchel, who made the splendid record of 88 points out of a possible 100; Robert Bacon, Jr., who shot 81; Henry Clay Bate of Nashville, Tenn., who shot 90; Travis H. Whitney, 83, and O'Donnell Iselin, 75.

Company B's official totals show that John W. Alexander, second, shot 89; R. M. Quillian and R. B. Slaughter, each, 87; Landon Thomas of Georgia, 86; F. W. Perry, 86; H. F. Filler, 84; P. W. Hobart, and W. G. Coates, each 93; C. C. Rumsey, 78; Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., 76; Oliver Iselin, 72; J. J. Cabot, 68; R. H. Little, 68; Philip J. Roosevelt, 67; Clarence Crimmins, 62; R. B. Chapman, 69; Kenneth Budd, 71; R. A. Derby, 72; R. W. Sherwin, 77; F. C. Vail, 74; G. L. Wrenn, 74, and H. B. Ingalls, 66. Not a man in this company shot under 56.

In Company D, William Daly made the highest score tabulated tonight. His record was 91. Others in this company who made fine records were Walter Marvin, 88; Robert J. Hale, 88; Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, 80; Perry Beadleston, the polo player, 73; F. L. Meagher, 86; and Hamilton Fish, Jr., 74.

The battalion will return to the range at 6 o'clock in the morning to begin the shooting of the second part of the required course. The complete records of all the members of the battalion will be tabulated on Friday night. These records will be filed with the War Department.

Electrical engineers, telephone and street railway Superintendents, and one newspaper man are in the squad which daily receives instruction in signal corps work from Major Charles McK. Saltzman and Captain C. A. Seone of the regular forces. Men with high knowledge of electrical science and industrial management would be imperatively needed in time of war, not only to reinforce in the field the regular and militia Signal Corps, which are responsible for the construction and maintenance of military telephone, telegraph and wireless systems, but also to supervise enormous purchases of electrical equipment. In the theatre of war such men would be useful, once they had the rudiments of a military education, in the restoration of the lighting, power, and traction systems of a city partially destroyed by a retiring enemy, as at Warsaw.

The Signal Corps officers expressed themselves as much impressed with the extent of the technical knowledge of the recruits here, which by this training can be organized and rendered available in the event of war.

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, was appointed a Second Lieutenant today and assigned to Company F. He is the second member of the regiment to win a commission, the other being Lieutenant Schofield of the New York Police Department.

GEN. VILLA ACCEPTS PAN-AMERICAN PLAN

His Reply Received in Washington to be Delivered to Secretary Lansing Today.

JOINT CARRANZA PLEA

Generals Will Demand Recognition —Villa Agency Reports North and South Groups Are Linked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—General Francisco Villa, head of the so-called Convention Government of Mexico, has agreed to accept the invitation of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala to participate in a conference for the purpose of establishing orderly government in his country. It is expected that Villa's acceptance will be presented to the Secretary of State tomorrow by Señor Llorente, the Villa agent here. Señor Llorente, who personally received a copy of the appeal of the seven American nations, will answer affirmatively. It is understood that the Villa agency has been notified by General Cantu, the Villista Governor of Lower California, that he has received a copy of the appeal and will accept the proposal to enter a peace conference.

No response has been received from General Venustiano Carranza, head of the so-called Constitutionalist Government, which is in control of Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and the greater part of Mexico. Unofficial advices from him seem to make plain that his answer will be a demand for recognition. Carranza, it is said, is being urged by some of his adherents to accept the invitation of the seven American Governments with the proviso that representation in the peace conference shall be proportionate to the number of troops or the amount of territory held by the respective factional elements.

Before the reply of Carranza is forwarded General Obregon is expected to make a strenuous attempt to capture Villa's stronghold at Torreon. Carranza agents here say the city will fall by Saturday.

It became known tonight that all of the principal Carranza Generals had entered into an agreement to make similar replies to the appeal sent them. Each one will describe conditions in the territory he controls, and declare that he holds it for "the Constitutionalist Government." Among the Generals addressed who, it is declared, will join within a week in a plea for recognition of the Carranza movement are: Obregon, now in the vicinity of Torreon, who claims control of territory north from Mexico City to Aguascalientes and Zacatecas and east through San Luis Potosi and the Tampico region on the coast; Gonzales, Coss, and Diequez, at Mexico City and vicinity; Treviño at Monterey, Naffarete at Matamoros, Alvarado in Yucatan and the southeast territory, Aguilar at Vera Cruz, Calles, who is attacking Villa's forces in Northern Sonora, and Mucel, in Campeche.

The Villa agency issued a statement today saying that it had received a telegram from the Villa Government denying newspaper reports that Villa had executed twenty-two prominent men in Chihuahua, among them high officials of the Villa Government and a grandson of Luis Terrazas, one of the richest men in Mexico. In denying a report that Torreon had been taken from Villa, his Washington agency announced that it was in communication with Villa at Torreon today.

The Villa Government also claims that it has had considerable military success. The agency gave out this dispatch from Diaz Lombardo, the Villista Minister for foreign affairs at Chihuahua:

"Forces of the flying column under General Canuto Reyes have effected a junction with those under Roque Gonzales Garza and other convention chiefs in the central part of the republic, and together they have established complete control of the States of Hidalgo, Queretaro, Michoacan, and Guanajuato, and probably by this time have occupied the City of Aguascalientes. We are expecting the arrival at any moment of President Lagos Chazaro with the members of the convention."

The Villa agency made the following announcement:

"Control of the territory mentioned in the dispatch re-establishes communication between and cements the coalition of the northern and southern elements of the Convention movement and will enable the two allied factions to more conveniently participate jointly in the effort to bring to an end the struggle in Mexico. Further analysis of the military significance of the successes announced in Mr. Lombardo's message shows also that they completely block the attempts of Carranza to control central Mexico."

The threatened strike of the employes of the street railways of Mexico has been averted, according to a cablegram received by the Carranza agency tonight from Jesus Acuña, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Cabinet of General Carranza, which says:

"The employes were granted an increase of 31 per cent. in wages and the Constitutionalist Government advanced the traction company the funds sufficient to meet the increase for a period of one month. During that time the books of the corporation will be examined with a view to ascertaining if the receipts of the concern will warrant this increase. Credit for the settlement of the dispute between the employes and the corporation is given to General Gonzales.

"The price for meat, lard, &c., has fallen one-half. Vegetables and fruit are now plentiful.

"Railway traffic to the International Boundary via San Luis Potosi, Monterey, and Laredo will be opened in a few days.

"Everything in Mexico City is quiet and orderly and absolutely no disturbance of any sort has arisen since the occupation of the city. Vera Cruz is shipping 50,000 sacks of flour tomorrow. Two carloads of Red Cross corn received on the steamer Morro Castle will be expedited to the capital by the Constitutionalist Government."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called on Secretary Lansing today to talk over the Mexican situation. Great Britain is concerned over the large English holdings in Mexico and is anxious to support a plan for restoration of peace.

The battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire arrived at Vera Cruz today, after a rough passage across the Gulf. The wireless dispatch announcing their arrival made no mention of the situation in the Carranza capital. The State Department has had no reports either from Mexico City or from Vera Cruz for several days, the wires having wrecked the telegraph lines at the cable end at Galveston and possibly also at Vera Cruz.

The State Department received a brief message from Mr. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who arrived at New Orleans today on the gunboat Sacramento. The Minister and his party are expected to reach Washington on Friday.

CREEL SUED FOR $40,000.

Money Advanced to ex-Ambassador of Mexico by Guaranty Trust.

A writ of attachment was issued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Shearn on any property within the State that may be owned by Enrique C. Creel, who was Ambassador to Washington under the rule of President Diaz of Mexico, and who is the son-in-law of General Luis Terrazas, said before the revolution to be the wealthiest Mexican.

The writ was granted on the application of the Guaranty Trust Company, which is bringing a suit against the former Ambassador to recover $40,005 with interest, the amount alleged in the complaint to be due on bills of exchange made out by Mr. Creel on dates extending from Sept. 14, 1914, to Oct. 23 of the same year. The bills were delivered to the plaintiff, the complaint sets forth, and were payable in sixty days. They were drawn on the firm of Frederick Probst & Co., but were not paid, and have gone to protest.

An affidavit of William G. Potter, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, says that for seven years prior to 1911 Mr. Potter was general manager in Mexico of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and knew the defendant during that period. Further, the affidavit reads:

"I have been advised by letters received from defendant that, owing to existing unsettled conditions in Mexico, he is now temporarily residing in Los Angeles, Cal."

Shortly after the present war in Mexico broke out, the former Ambassador, General Terrazas and a number of the Terrazas family hastened over the border into the United States, escaping with auto trucks laden with gold and silver before Villa's troops could head them off.

MEXICANS IN SUIT FOR 1,100,000 PESOS

Injunction Ties Up Argumedo's Deposits in Royal Bank of Canada.

YUCATAN WAR CHEST TALE

Ex-Secretary of State Says ex-Governor General Fled with $442,000 to New York.

Manuel R. Yrigoyen-Lara, who says he was Secretary of State for Yucatan, Mexico, until ousted recently by a Carranza agent, obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday restraining the New York branch of the Royal Bank of Canada from making any payments to Abel Ortiz Argumedo. Argumedo was Governor General of Yucatan by "popular acclaim" until he fled with 1,100,000 pesos, according to Lara's affidavit, filed yesterday.

The restraining order is made effective until Sept. 5, when the case comes up for argument in Special Term. The suit brought by the Secretary asks that Argumedo render an accounting of the funds, amounting to about $442,000 in American currency.

Lara, who says he is suing in behalf of the State of Yucatan, recites the fast shifting manner in which power and authority are bandied about in the turbulent States of Mexico. He first recites that Argumedo is living at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street with his family, and has an office in The Times Building, where he sets himself up as an importer and exporter. The Secretary says that José Cruz Vallado, former paymaster of Yucatan, and friend of Argumedo, lives at 2 Farragut Circle, New Rochelle.

He says Argumedo is living here in an extravagant manner, as is witnessed by his purchase of an automobile for $3,200, on which he has his monogram, "A. O. A." Argumedo, while in Yucatan, never possessed any such sums of money as he is expending here, the Secretary says.

Sues Officials and the Bank.

Argumedo, the Paymaster, and the Royal Bank of Canada are made the defendants in the suit. John Kirkland Clark of 27 Cedar Street is attorney for Lara, who lives at 10 Manhattan Avenue with his wife and son.

Lara's affidavit sets forth that there is now no government in Yucatan, but that authority in that State has been usurped by a Carranza agent, and that it is impossible to prosecute a criminal proceeding there against Argumedo, who, he alleges, has taken the funds from the war chest of the State. The affidavit says that on Jan. 31, 1915, an agent of Carranza, one Toribio B. de Los Santos, was sent to Yucatan, and seized the reins of Government at Merida, the capital of the State. The affidavit says the Constitution of the State required that only a citizen be appointed Governor, and that Carranza's agent was not a citizen.

Then, according to Lara, Argumedo, being a man of keen political sagacity, took opportunity by the hand, went about making speeches, and although no election was held, had himself made Governor "by popular acclaim." Argumedo forthwith removed Los Santos and all his attendants. On March 1, 1915, the affidavit continues, Argumedo discovered that it would be a good thing to buy arms and ammunition in the United States with which to keep the peace in Yucatan. Accordingly the Governor, so runs the affidavit, drew from the war chest 1,100,000 pesos, the equivalent of $442,000 in American currency. Simultaneously the Governor impressed upon the Secretary of State the necessity of hurrying to the United States and arranging for the purchase of munitions, and gave Lara the commission to do so.

Met Governor at Seaport.

Lara then said that before he left Yucatan, he met Governor Argumedo at El Cuio, a seaport town, and that the Governor had along with him a number of boxes which suggested that there might be money inside them. Then, says Lara, came Edward M. Thompson, now of Waverley, Mass., but who had been for twenty years United States Consul at Yucatan, but whose term expired in 1911. Thompson, with characteristic Yankee curiosity, peeped into the boxes and spied Mexican gold coins, the affidavit says, and so informed Lara.

Lara then said to Argumedo:

"You are sure you'll be here when I get back?"

"If all the people here should desert me, I will remain here, like Robinson Crusoe on his island," was the reply.

Lara says Argumedo sailed away from El Cuio on the Yucatan Navy, consisting of a small sailing vessel with a few guards aboard. Lara was compelled to find his way to the port of San Felipe, where he finally boarded a ship for Havana, Cuba, his wife and son having preceded him in another ship.

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¶ The French designer is so true to his art that his very soul is expressed in what he creates — whether a painting or a dress.

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Copy is $35

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¶ A casual eye could not detect any difference in the two dresses. In fact, one would have to measure the width of the braid to see that the braid on our copy is just a trifle narrower.

¶ Every other detail has been carried out to the letter. Moreover, we have added a touch which we think improves the frock very much; that is, a flaring top collar of hemstitched white organdie.

¶ The dress itself is of navy serge, and the Hercules braid is black.

The First Model in America

¶ This is not only the first dress of this model, "Cadorna," to reach America, but it is the first of the Authentic Modes for Autumn that have been sent to America.

¶ Bernard showed our fashion chief the model when it was simply basted together and as she realized that it would be an ideal dress for American women, she asked him to finish it. He did. And now not only the model but our copy is also ready.

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Examples follow:—

Men's Fine $22 to $27.50 Suits, for	$14
Men's $25 Silk-lined Overcoats, for	$15
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And practically every other sort of Men's Clothing, from Palm Beach Suits and Flannel Trousers to Fur Coats—all at the Sale's Great Savings.

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There are absolutely hundreds of these, for boys of all ages. We mention one or two only to illustrate the values.

$6.50 Overcoats, $2.75 Of all-wool Chinchilla.

$3 & $3.75 Blanket Robes, $1 Of figured cloth, in jacquard weave.

$2 to $3 Wash Suits, $1.25 Solid colors and combinations.

$5 "Wet-Day" Outfits, $2.65 Consisting of rain-coat and hat.

$6 to $10 Silk Suits, $3.65 Splendidly made in newest styles.

$8.50 to $12.50 Norfolks, $5.50 With extra knickerbockers.

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bought of A. G. Kaufmann & Co., at our own price to close out their two factories, (New York and Newburg.)

Every cigar the product of a house famous since 1856.

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No unknown brands.

All fresh cigars in prime condition.

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The Manufacturers' Loss Your Gain

UNITED CIGAR STORES

GIANTS AND DODGERS LOSE --- BRAVES OPEN NEW PARK --- BROMO WINS FEATURE AT SARATOGA

NEARLY 50,000 FANS AT BOSTON OPENING

Greatest Baseball Crowd on Record Sees World's Champions Dedicate Braves Field.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The biggest crowd that ever saw a baseball game filled Braves' Field, the greatest baseball park in the country, to overflowing, at its opening today. The Boston Braves, who took advantage of the occasion to raise the blue and gold pennant won in the world series with the Philadelphia Athletics last year, defeated St. Louis by 3 to 1.

According to official estimates, the crowd numbered between 46,000 and 47,000 persons. Of this number, 32,000 were paid admissions. The seating capacity of the stands is 43,500, and thousands stood throughout the game, while thousands were turned away.

Ceremonies were frequent. Governor Walsh was present. The flag raising was participated in by President John K. Tener of the National League and many of the club owners, by the members of both teams and by Mayor Curley. Loving cups and flowers were presented to President Gaffney and the Mayor. Clark Griffith, Manager of the Washington Americans, pitched the first ball, a strike, to Manager Stallings of the Braves.

Magee scored the first run made on the new diamond. By the way, this is not a new diamond, for the turf, which for forty years has been marred by the spikes of many baseball stars has been transplanted from Walpole Street (the old South End grounds) and looks as green as ever.

Magee's run came in the second inning and was due to his hitting a fly to short left which neither Butler nor Bescher could reach. Butler picked up the ball and threw poorly, so that Magee made second. Schmidt sacrificed, Snyder to Miller. Smith sent a fly to short right which Long gathered in, Magee holding third. Maranville singled to centre, scoring Magee.

In the fourth, with two down, Smith was passed and Maranville singled and Hank Gowdy batted both runners home. The visitors made their run in the ninth inning, when Bescher singled to centre, and kept on to second on Compton's poor throw. Maranville threw out Miller, Bescher taking third. Long singled to left, scoring Bescher, Wilson singled to left, but Snyder hit into a double play. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A		ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	0	1	4	0		Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	3	2		Butler, ss	4	0	1	1	4
C'pton, cf	4	0	0	2	0		B'cher, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Magee, lf	3	1	1	5	0		Miller, 1b	4	0	0	13	0
Sch'dt, 1b	3	0	1	8	1		Long, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	0	3		Wils'n, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Mar's, ss	4	1	2	2	4		Snyder, c	4	0	1	5	1
Gowdy, c	3	0	1	7	1		Betzel, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	0	0		Sallee, p	2	0	0	0	4
							*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	7	27	11		Mead's, p	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	33	1	8	24	11

*Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.

Errors—Huggins, Compton.

Boston	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hits—Long, Gowdy. Stolen bases—Smith. Sacrifice hit—Schmidt. Double plays—Huggins, Butler and Miller; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Sallee, 5; off Meadows, 1. Hits—Off Sallee, 5 in seven innings; off Meadows, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 6; by Sallee, 2; by Meadows, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Halt the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Pittsburgh hit the ball hard here today and defeated Philadelphia 8 to 4. Wagner leading in the slugging with a home run, a double and a single. Mayer retired in the second inning, and Baumgartner did well until the ninth, when the visitors scored three runs on two doubles and a homer. Pittsburgh got a bad exhibition of fielding, but the errors did little damage, owing to the effectiveness of "Babe" Adams. The score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A		PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, lf	5	1	1	2	0		Byrne, 3b	5	1	1	0	2
C'lins, cf	4	1	1	6	0		B'c'ft, ss	4	0	0	3	2
J'ston, 1b	4	0	1	6	0		Pask't, c	4	1	0	5	0
H'man, rf	4	1	1	2	1		Cr'th, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Wag'r, ss	4	3	3	1	3		Dutt't, 2b	3	1	1	1	0
Viox, 2b	4	1	1	2	2		W'ted, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Baird, 3b	4	1	1	0	2		Nieh'f, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Gibson, c	3	1	1	4	1		Burns, c	0	0	0	2	0
C. Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0		Adams, p	1	0	0	0	0
							†Stock	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	10	27	11		Total	33	4	6	27	11

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	—	8
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Wagner, Viox, Baird, Costello, Hinchman, Cravath. Home run—Wagner. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Johnston, Gibson. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Sacrifice fly—Wheat. Double plays—C. Adams, Gibson, Baird, and Wagner; Bancroft and Luderus; Niehoff and Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3; off Mayer, 1; off Baumgartner, 5. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By C. Adams, 2; by Mayer, 2; by Baumgartner, 5. Hits—Off Mayer, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Baumgartner, 5 in 7 1-3 innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—Two hours.

Tigers Go Up; Athletics Down.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Sheehan's wildness and fast work on the bases by Detroit runners gave the Tigers the opening game with Philadelphia today, 4 to 1. Sheehan passed three men in the first inning and made two wild pitches, one of which scored Crawford with the winning run after Bush had stolen home. Timely hitting gave Detroit two more in the sixth and seventh innings. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A		PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	3	0	0	2	2		Kopf, ss	3	1	1	2	6
Bush, ss	3	1	0	2	5		L.D'ee, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	0	0		Str'nk, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
C'w'f'd, rf	3	2	1	0	0		Lajoie, 2b	4	0	0	4	5
Veach, lf	3	0	0	3	0		Walsh, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns, 1b	4	1	1	13	0		Oldr'g, lf	3	0	2	2	0
Young, 2b	3	1	1	0	5		M'lone, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Stan'ge, c	4	0	3	6	1		Lapp, c	4	0	0	6	1
Dauss, p	3	0	0	0	3		Sh'han, p	0	0	0	0	0
							M'Avoy, c	3	0	1	2	1
Total	30	4	8	27	16		K'wl'n, p	3	0	1	0	5
							Total	30	1	8	24	19

Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Oldring, Burns, Cobb. Stolen bases—Bush, (2,) Crawford. (2.) Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 4. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Kopf, Young, Vitt, Dauss. Double play—Vitt, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 10. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Knowlson, 2. Hits—Off Sheehan, none in one inning; off Knowlson, 8 in seven innings. Struck out—By Sheehan, 1; by Knowlson, 1; by Dauss, 6. Wild pitches—Sheehan, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

Chicago Checks Red Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Chicago White Sox checked the Boston Red Sox here today, when they defeated the visitors, 5 to 1 in the first game of the series, although out-hit nearly two to one. A pass to Blackburne, Russell's double and a triple by Murphy won the game for Chicago in the fifth inning. Russell, who pitched for Chicago, was effective with men on bases. Fournier's arm was fractured in the eighth inning by a thrown ball by Blackburne. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A		BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf	4	1	1	3	1		H'per, rf	5	0	2	2	1
W'ver, ss	3	0	1	0	1		Scott, ss	5	0	1	2	5
R.C'ns, 2b	2	0	1	2	4		Sp'ker, cf	5	2	2	4	0
F'ber, 1b	3	1	1	7	0		G'ner, 1b	4	1	2	6	0
Daly, 1b	1	0	0	2	0		Lewis, lf	5	0	3	3	0
J.C'ns, lf	3	0	0	1	0		G'rd'r, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Felsch, cf	2	1	1	1	0		Barry, 2b	4	0	1	3	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	4	2		Carr'n, c	2	0	0	7	2
F'kb'k, 3b	2	1	1	4	1		Cady, c	1	0	0	0	0
Russell, p	3	1	1	1	0		Leon'd, p	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p	0	0	0	0	1		Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	1
							*Janvrin	1	0	1	0	0
Total	26	5	7	27	12		†Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
							Total	38	3	13	24	8

Errors—Blackburne, Russell.

*Batted for F. R. Leonard in ninth inning.

†Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Fournier, Russell. Three-base hit—Murphy. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Chicago, 5. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Leonard, R. Collins, (2.) Double plays—Scott to Gainer; Blackburne, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 11. First base on balls—Off Russell, 2; off Leonard, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 13 in eight and two-thirds innings; off Faber, none in one-third inning; off Leonard, 6 in six innings; off Gregg, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Felsch.) Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Leonard, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Cleveland Beats Walter Johnson.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—Coliamore, recalled from the Cleveland American Association team, shut out Washington, 3 to 0, today. Johnson held Cleveland to five hits and struck out 12 in 8 innings, but every hit counted in the scoring. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A		WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wilie, cf	4	0	0	0	0		Kopp, lf	4	0	1	3	0
T'ner, ss	3	0	0	0	1		Foster, 2b	4	0	1	0	2
Ch'p'n, ss	3	1	0	3	6		Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	0
J'ck'n, rf	4	1	1	1	0		Sh'ks, 3b	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	1	7	0		G'dil, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Smith, c	3	0	0	7	0		Acosta, rf	2	0	1	0	0
W'lt'r, 2b	3	0	0	4	2		Henr'e, ss	3	0	0	1	1
O'Neill, c	3	1	2	1	2		M'Be'e, ss	3	0	1	0	0
Colla'e, p	3	0	1	0	0		J'nson, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	3	5	27	11		Total	31	0	7	24	6

Errors—Chapman, Shanks.

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Jackson, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Jackson, Kirke. Double plays—Chapman and Kirke; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Kirke. Bases on balls—Off Collamore, 1; off Johnson, 2. Struck out—By Collamore, 1; by Johnson, 12. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Snodgrass Is Released.

Fred Snodgrass, who has been with the Giants since 1908, received his unconditional release yesterday. Following this announcement it was rumored that he might go to Cincinnati, though there was no confirmation. Snodgrass was discovered by John McGraw when he was on the Pacific Coast in 1907, and the next year he came to the Giants. Since then he has been regarded by McGraw as one of the most valuable players on the team, this not alone because of his playing ability but because of the spirit which he was able to instill into the club. This season his work has fallen off markedly.

Sunday Baseball Games.

The Lincoln Giants will play the Perth Amboy team in the second game of a double header at Olympic Field on Sunday afternoon. In the opening game, the Lincoln Giants will play the Bronx Stars. The Suburbans and Bushwicks will play a double-header at Wallace's Ridgewood Grounds, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon. These teams have arranged a series of seven games and have already played four of them, each team having won two games.

Detroit Buys James for $15,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—After several weeks of negotiation it was announced that Frank J. Navin, President of the Detroit American League baseball club, had purchased Pitcher "Bill" James from the St. Louis Browns. The price paid for him is said to have been in the neighborhood of $15,000. In addition to the cash price, it was also stated that Detroit exchanged Outfielder William Jacobson for James.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

			R.H.E.
Montreal	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 0
Buffalo	0	5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—5 7 1

Batteries—Hall and Howley; Beebe and Lalonge.

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.H.E.
Toronto	0	0	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 6 2
Rochester	2	0	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 .—4 12 5

Batteries—Cook and Kocher; Erickson and Wanamaker.

AT HARRISBURG.

			R.H.E.
Providence	0	0	0 0 0 1 1 0 2 1—5 13 1
Harrisburg	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 9 1

Batteries—Schultz and Casey; Enzmann and Reynolds.

AT RICHMOND.

			R.H.E.
Jersey City	1	0	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—4 7 3
Richmond	0	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 4 4

Batteries—Crutcher and Tragressor; Morrissette and Sweeney.

GIANTS ARE EASY FOR INVADING REDS

Heavy Stick Work by Cincinnati Gives Team a 7 to 4 Victory.

The exhausted Giants again fell by the wayside when the Cincinnati Reds invaded the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. All tradition spoke for a triumph by the McGrawites, no matter how weary they may have become, but for once the signs were cast wrong and they lost 7 to 4. The men who call the plain under Coogan's Bluff home were all unmindful of the fact that the Reds have been badly bitten by the pennant bug. They thought they were the same graceful losers as of old, whereas the Westerners were ambitious, striding along under full headway to catch at least a thread of the championship flag.

Mr. McGraw called Pol Perritt to the mound yesterday and if Pol had worn a Cincinnati uniform he couldn't have been of more service to the Herzog team. He stayed there for seven innings and then was forced to abdicate, the persuasion in those bats that the Reds wielded being more than his weakened constitution could stand. It was a mystery just why McGraw let him play longer than the second. It was perfectly evident then that the day was considered just right by Perritt for a brand of ineffective pitching. Five hits had been secured by the Reds and four of them in one frame. That would have been enough under ordinary conditions to have put Pol on the bench. Not so yesterday. He just stayed and stayed, and passed out hits to his opponents as a spendthrift would chuck money away.

After seven innings the monotony of it got on McGraw's nerves and he sent in Bill Ritter. Evidently McGraw thought Bill was a pitcher and Bill knew he was. He held to that delusion for just about ten seconds. Joe Wagner opened up with a double and Mollwitz proceeded to do likewise and right then Bill must have decided he was a misfit. Oh, yes, he finished out the game and let two runs get to the plate.

The Giants weren't remiss in bumping the ball, but somehow there was always a Red who managed to get in the path of what should have been a single. Mostly it was Charley Herzog. The Reds' manager had a way of fielding like a steam shovel. Nothing was so elusive that it got by him. In the fourth inning he made two stops that brought the fans right up on their toes. The first was a slashing grounder from Fletcher's bat and the stop and throw were just as pretty as one ever saw. After Merkle's out Brainerd tried to get another by Herzog. It was as useless as trying to punch a hole in a safe with a knife. The hit was a nasty bounder that looked for all the world as if it would hurdle over Herzog's head. He made another neat catch and throw. In the next inning Herzie had two more of the same kind of chances and each one went fast and true for an out.

The Giants were not overlenient with Dale; in fact, they pounded him rather hard at times, but the hits never served in their full capacity as run-getters. There was only one time when the McGrawites really threatened and then it was one of those forlorn chances that only serve to make one late for dinner. With two out in the ninth Babbington got a hit to left. Your old friend Georgie Burns was the next up and he lofted the ball up for a trip into the left field bleachers for a home run. Two runs were added to the previous pair that the Giants had scored. Dale just smiled and Robertson was an easy infield out.

Burnsie didn't have the only home run. Wingo loaned his name to the cause for a little while in the sixth inning and it wingoed into the right field stand for as much as you can get on a batted ball. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A		NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	3	0	1		Burns, lf	4	2	2	2	0
H'zog, ss	5	0	2	1	5		R'ston, rf	5	0	1	2	0
W'ms, lf	4	1	1	1	0		Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	1	3
K'fer, cf	4	0	0	1	0		F'ch'r, ss	4	0	0	3	1
G'f'th, rf	4	1	1	3	0		M'kle, cf	3	0	1	4	0
Wingo, c	4	2	2	6	0		Br'n'd, 1b	4	0	0	6	2
Wag'r, 2b	4	1	1	1	3		Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
M'witz, 1b	4	2	3	14	1		Dooin, c	3	0	1	5	5
Dale, p	3	1	1	0	5		Per'tt, p	2	0	0	0	1
							*Kelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	16	27	14		Ritter, p	0	0	0	0	0
							†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
							†B'gton	1	1	1	0	0
							Total	37	4	10	27	14

*Batted for Perritt in seventh inning.

†Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Ritter in ninth inning.

Error—Mollwitz.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—	7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	4

Two-base hits—Lobert, Herzog, Burns, Mollwitz, (2,) Dooin, Wagner. Home runs—Wingo, Burns. Stolen bases—Burns, Fletcher, Doyle. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Killifer, Dale. Double play—Herzog, Wagner, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 9. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 3; off Dale, 1. Hits—Off Perritt, 11 in seven innings; off Ritter, 3 in two innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; by Ritter, 2; by Dale, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Marsans Decision Today.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The injunction suit against Armando Marsans, the Cuban ball player, which has prevented him from playing with the St. Louis Federals, will be passed upon Thursday. It was announced today by Federal District Judge Dyer. Marsans jumped from the Cincinnati Nationals to the St. Louis Federals early in the 1914 season, and a temporary injunction obtained by Cincinnati, has prevented him from playing ball since that time.

Benton Not a Giant Yet.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Lack of a quorum prevented the National League reaching a decision today on the status of Pitcher Rube Benton, whose sale to the Pittsburgh team by the Cincinnati management was protested by the New York Giants on the ground that an unexpired option gave them a prior claim on Benton. The question will be considered at a meeting of the league to be held at New York on Friday. The league members attending today's meeting considered a number of minor matters informally, and later were the guests of President Gaffney of the Boston Club at a luncheon, which preceded the opening of the new Braves' field.

Senators Sign Second Baseman.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18.—Carl Sawyer, second baseman of the Des Moines Western League Club, has been sold to the Washington American League club, it was announced today by Manager Isbell. Sawyer was obtained from the Pacific Coast League last Winter.

Heavy Hitter for White Sox.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Charles Jackson, an outfielder purchased from the Bloomington Club of the Three-I League, joined the Chicago Americans here today. He has made a reputation by his heavy hitting.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Cleveland, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 5.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 5; Utica, 2.
At Elmira—Albany, 5; Elmira, 4.
At Scranton—Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 6.
At Binghamton—Troy, 4; Binghamton, 3.

New England League.

At Manchester—Lynn, 4; Manchester, 0.
At Lowell—Lowell, 4; Lewiston, 3.
At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 3; Lawrence, 0.
Lawrence, 4; Fitchburg, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Portland, 3.
Portland, 16; Worcester, 10.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Pawtucket, 6.
At New Haven—Springfield, 7; New Haven, 6.
At New Bedford—Brockton, 3; New Bedford, 1. New Bedford, 3; Brockton, 1.

Southern Association.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Memphis, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 0; Chattanooga, 0. (Eleven innings; darkness.)
Little Rock at Atlanta, postponed; wet grounds.

SMITH OUTPOINTS HEMPLE.

Latter, Aggressor at Start, Weakens in Closing Rounds.

Gunboat Smith had no great difficulty in disposing of Jack Hemple in a spirited ten-round bout at the St. Nicholas A. C. last night. For the first five rounds he did not show to the front; in fact, Hemple had the advantage, but from then to the close the superior ability of Smith was evident, and there was one time in the sixth round when it appeared that Hemple might be sent down for the count. He was partly dazed by a terrific right to the head, which, if it had landed true on the jaw, would undoubtedly have finished the bout then. As it was it took all of the life out of Hemple, and thereafter he was aggressive and effective only in flashes. All of the advantage of the last rounds lay with Smith.

When the men started Hemple carried the going to his opponent, and the men went at a clip that seemed certain could not be maintained. Hemple was the aggressor at all times and landed some clean punches that counted heavily against Smith. The latter, however, did not falter under the punishment, but took no chances of having one of Hmple's swings land true. Smith danced away when danger threatened, and the result was that he was far more alert when half the bout was over than his opponent. He was conserving his energy for the last five rounds, while Hemple was looking for the quick road to victory.

In the eighth Hemple was uncertain on his feet after taking a hard left followed by a right to the jaw. During the last two rounds he tried hard to redeem himself.

McFARLAND BEGINS TRAINING

Chicago Boxer Getting Into Shape for Bout with Gibbons Sept. 11.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Packey McFarland today began training for his ten-round bout with Mike Gibbons at the Brighton Beach Motordrome Sept. 11. Under the terms of his contract, Packey must be in New York by Sept. 1 to finish his training.

McFarland began to condition himself as soon as the Gibbons match was arranged, but this was the first time he has put on the gloves in four months. This morning Packey did four miles on the road, following with an hour's work in the gymnasium, shadow boxing, rope skipping, bag punching, and work on the pulleys. Then he boxed six rounds. Since the articles were signed he has taken off five pounds and is sure he will be able to make 147 pounds ringside.

Joe Welling, an Australian lightweight, will be one of McFarland's chief sparring partners. Packey's younger brother, Jimmy, will also work with him. Tommy Burke, a St. Louis middleweight, will join the camp tomorrow, and Johnny Griffiths of Akron will come in early next week.

After his first day's boxing McFarland declared that he was in good shape. McFarland will leave for New York the last week in August.

Boxing in the Trenches.

Lance Corporal Keyworth of the Twenty-fourth County "Queens" of London, who was decorated with the Victoria Cross for bravery in throwing bombs at a German position at Givenchy last May for two hours while exposed to rifle fire, tells this story of boxing among the soldiers:

"After coming out of the trenches the chaps have a high old time with the gloves. Shortly after the engagement at Givenchy we went to a picture palace, only three miles behind the firing line, and saw some rare boxing. It was like this: The building where the brawling was held had had lumps knocked off it by shells; the sky could be seen through the roof, and it was easy to imagine it failing in a heap.

"It was, nevertheless, packed with fellows who, not being able to box themselves, let things go on the mouth organ. Boxing gloves and mouth organs are ever so popular. I don't know what we should do without them.

"But the boxing—every contest went to the bitter end. There was no victory on points. It was all a long, glorious slog, and all the time the slogging was going on shells were continually dropping around and about. But no one bothered the least little bit."

May Box for Sullivan Fund.

Word was received at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters from Secretary Frederick W. Rubien yesterday that an international boxing tournament had been arranged by the Panama-Pacific Exposition athletic authorities to take place some time in October. The tournament probably will be international in name only, for it does not seem probable that any European amateur will go to San Francisco. Tryouts will be held in New York to decide which five men will go from here to the exposition. Three will be sent from Boston and two from Cleveland. It is likely that a big tournament will be arranged for Madison Square Garden, the proceeds of which will go to the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, which has not received much support of late. The winners will be sent to San Francisco.

Roque Title-Holder Leads.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—Interest in the annual roque tournament today centred largely in a match between Harold Clark of Springfield, Mass., the national champion, and E. W. Robinson, title holder in 1913. Clark won after a clever exhibition in which he tied up his opponent's ball behind the wickets. Summaries:

First Division.—C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., defeated Lee Williamson. E. G. Adams defeated J. C. Kirk, Harold Clark beat W. W. Robinson, C. G. Williams defeated W. C. Rodman.

Second Division.—Dr. B. L. Miller defeated Captain H. Wahly, Captain Wahly defeated C. M. Thompson.

Third Division.—Willard Millard defeated Irving Miner.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Again Downs Brooklyn in Free-Hitting Contest.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—In a contest marked by free hitting on both sides, Pittsburgh defeated Brooklyn today by a score of 12 to 5. Walker and Marion were both hit hard by the home team, while Rogge was effective until the latter part of the game when he eased up. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	—	5	12	2
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	.	—	12	16	2

Batteries—Walker, Marion, and Land; Rogge and O'Connor.

Double-Header for Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Buffalo won both games from Kansas City today by the same score, 3 to 2. Main, who pitched a no-hit game at the opening of the series, was batted out of the box in the first contest. In the second game, Henning and Bedient were impartial as to hits, but Bedient was steadier in the pinches. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	—	3	10	1
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	8	0

Batteries—Anderson and Blair; Main, Packard, and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	—	3	8	3
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	3	1

Batteries—Bedient and Allen; Henning and Brown.

Terrapins Shut Out Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Baltimore took the final game of the series from Chicago this afternoon, 6 to 0. Leclair was effective in the pinches, while Baltimore bunched their hits on Black and Hendrix. Manager Knabe has a dislocated finger, and Agler, a left-handed first baseman, played second. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	9	0
Baltimore	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	.	—	6	12	0

Batteries—Black, Hendrix, and Fischer; Leclair and Owens.

No-Run, No-Hit Game for Beebe.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Fred L. Beebe of the Buffalo Internationals, a veteran of the game, pitched a no-hit, no-run game here today against Montreal. Beebe was at one time a member of the Chicago Nationals. Twenty-seven men were at bat in today's game, only one of whom reached second base. Five reached first base, three on bases on balls and two on errors.

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Cooling Summer Beverages

BACARDI

RICKEY COCKTAIL HIGHBALL

DODGERS FAIL TO HIT JIM VAUGHN

Chicago Cubs Give Brooklyn Rough Setback in 9 to 0 Shut-Out Game.

The Brooklyns yesterday resembled the Russians. When the Cubs arrived at Ebbets Field, the Dodgers fell into full retreat. They turned their backs to the pennant, toward which they have been advancing, and fell back to the rear to establish a new base of supplies. The Cubs took no prisoners, but captured nine big runs, the Dodgers escaping with nothing but their uniforms and bat bag.

Brooklyn picks out the worst time to lose. They drop games at the same time that the Phils do, when any one can readily see that the thing for the Dodgers to do is to win when the Phils are losing. Then they will get somewhere. Everybody in the grand stand at Ebbets Field told Manager Robinson this yesterday, but it didn't seem to do a bit of good.

The fact that the Cubs shut out Brooklyn, 9 to 0, doesn't alter the fact that yesterday was an unusual occasion at Ebbets Field. Part of the proceeds of the game went to the new Williamsburg Hospital. A crowd of more than 8,000 folks contributed their share toward the new institution. Before the game was over,

WESTERN TENNIS PLAYERS WIN AT NEWPORT---MOTORBOATS---GOLF--ATHLETICS---BOXING---CYCLING

WESTERN TENNIS PLAYERS TRIUMPH

McLoughlin, Johnston, and Griffin Win on Newport Courts—Williams Again Plays Poorly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—With forces about evenly divided, the lawn tennis representatives of the East and West lined up in the round before the semi-final of the Casino Cup singles today. There was the hope that in the premier contest on the main stretch the turf Watson M. Washburn, member of the Eastern States team that met with so little success on the asphalt of California, would be able to return the compliment to the flashing William M. Johnston. Again the conscientious work of the ranking committee was upheld by the result.

Johnston rated at No. 6 last season, defeated his rival rated at No. 9 on the National list, at 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

The thing that caused the most comment about this match was the fact that Johnston uncovered the first really clever back court game that has been shown by any of the wielders of the racquet from across the continent. Johnston's drives the length of the courts, possessed plenty of sting. He knew how to control the ball and practically at every rally was easily the master of Washburn.

The great element about the game as Johnston played it was his skill in compelling openings for passes. He had the knack of forcing position and then shooting the ball through by pretty and sure strokes. His backhand was as strong as his forehand, and he outshone the best that Pell ever knew as a backhand artist.

The stroke analysis was sufficient evidence of this, for he won 32 placements to a paltry 18 for Washburn. There was not as great a difference on errors, for Johnston had a total of 70 on nets and outs, against 80 for his opponent. The victory was distinctly an earned one, Washburn never displaying the speed nor the sprightliness of game which made the Californian interesting.

The break in the line of the Eastern players only called keener attention to the work of R. Norris Williams, who scraped through in the singles and doubles without any improvement that anybody could discern over his playing of the previous day. He managed to defeat Craig Biddle at 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Exactly how many love games Biddle got and how slight the margin in the point tally was closely covered up and the umpire made away with the score card. Williams had a pretty pile of nets against him, and he was erratic as might be without losing the match. It was said that Williams was holding himself in reserve for the harder matches to come. The retort was made that some people looked down the muzzles of guns and pulled the triggers to find out whether or not they were loaded, and that every once in a while they were called upon to bury the trigger pullers. It was pointed out that while Maurice E. McLoughlin has played considerable back-court position in his matches, that he has never taken chances on losing a set as a matter of experiment either here or at Seabright last week.

Williams and Washburn won their way into the round before the semi-final of the doubles. They had flights of brilliancy and mediocrity, and in the rallies the national champion seemed in the majority of instances to have his wrong foot forward as he started for the net with his partner, so that he timed his shots wrongly and kept the ball slapping into the barrier. Washburn was materially better in the doubles than in the singles. He pulled Williams out of many a hole, while the opposing pair composed of the wonderful boy, D. S. Watters of New Orleans, and Harold A. Mackinney of Providence were together for the first time, and they collided so often in their wild efforts to mix it up in the rallies as to help Williams and Washburn along to a victory at 6—3, 6—2.

McLoughlin was at his old trick of testing the deep court game. He had Bernard C. Law of Princeton opposite to him, and the two had some of the prettiest bits of manoeuvres of the day on the courts. Law furnished the Comet plenty of exercise. He had power, and he took daring chances in using it, leaping for the net and trying to bombard McLoughlin with all of the heavy artillery at his command. As a result he had McLoughlin on the jump. Altogether it was one of the most spectacular of the contests. Law forcing the game to deuce in the third set before McLoughlin carried it off at 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Davis Cup veterans, and each a former member of pairs holding the national doubles titles, appeared to enliven the event. They did splendidly at the time-honored lob and rush in system, so that they swept through James S. Cushman and Walter L. Pate to the score of 6—2, 6—2.

McLoughlin tomorrow will play Wallace F. Johnson, a former Davis Cup team man, and considered the greatest chop-stroke artist of the country. The last time they encountered each other the Californian was nearly beaten, so that their match will be closely watched to ascertain whether or not the Comet has mastered the low-bounding game. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 6—3, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. M. Washburn, New York, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Rowland Evans, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1; N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated C. H. Wightman, Boston, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated B. L. Law, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Casino Cup Doubles.—First Round—H. A. MacKinney and D. S. Waters, Providence and New Orleans, defeated W. Rand, 3d, and Frank M. Watrous, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Second Round.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, Philadelphia and New York, defeated H. A. MacKinney and D. S. Watters, Providence and New Orleans, 6—3, 6—2; Clarence J. Griffin and William M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Robert Le Roy and Charles M. Bull, Jr., New York, 6—3, 7—5; Irving C. Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, Boston and Philadelphia, defeated R. Capers and Count Otto Salm, Newport, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2; Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, New York, defeated James S. Cushman and Walter L. Pate, New York, 6—2, 6—2; T. R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman, New York, defeated Rowland Evans and Sydney Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 8—6.

Third Round.—N. W. Niles and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated Lyle E. Mahan and George Wightman, New York and Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. J. Astor Wins at Tennis.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—The second round of the mixed doubles in tennis today left Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar T. Scott of Philadelphia, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, playing with Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago, to oppose each other in the semi-finals tomorrow. The summary:

Mixed Doubles, Second Round.—Miss Eleanor Cary and Richard Harte, Philadelphia, defeated R. F. Davis, Milton, Mass., and partner by default; Miss Bissell and B. N. Dell, New York, defeated Miss Pierpont and Y. N. Cushman, Washington, 8—6, 6—3; Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar T. Scott defeated Miss Dorothy Sturges and Rush Sturges, Providence, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Katherine Force, New York, and Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Morgan, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Norton Takes Belmar Tennis Final.

Hammett Norton won the open tennis tournament of the Inlet Tennis Club at Belmar, N. J., defeating in the final round George B. Yard, jr., in three straight sets at 6—3, 6—1, 7—5. Both finalists reached the closing round in similar straight-set victories. Mrs. H. H. Smith was forced to the limit to win the final round of the women's singles from Miss Helen Alexander at 3—6, 12—10, 9—7.

Bowman to Play Dr. Hildreth.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 18.—Play in the Maplewood men's open tennis tournament reached the final round today. Herbert L. Bowman of New York, the Bethlehem winner, defeated R. H. Stearns of Boston in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2, and Dr. Hildreth of New York eliminated H. S. Barker, jr., of Quincy, 6—3, 6—4. Miss Gertrude Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth Wemple of Staten Island won positions in the final bracket of the women's singles.

A WORLD'S RECORD FOR MOTOR BOATS

Tech, Jr., Speeds Two Miles at the Rate of 54½ Miles an Hour.

Coleman du Pont's hydroplane Tech, Jr., yesterday established a new speed record for American power boats over the Manhasset Bay measured nautical mile, twice reaching a speed of 54.54 statute miles per hour in the fourth and sixth trips over the course.

The occasion was the mile championship event always held in connection with the Gold Challenge Cup contests, and was the culmination of the four days' meeting of the best power boats in America.

The best speed record heretofore was 51.06 miles, held by the Baby Speed Demon, made over the Lake George course a year ago. Tech, Jr., therefore proved herself the faster boat by three miles an hour over the best effort of Speed Demon, though the latter, as a matter of fact, had made identically the same time over the Peoria (Ill.) course a year ago. This has never been accepted as a record, however, as it was made down stream with a swift current. Therefore it has never had a place in any official records except those of the Mississippi River Power Boat Association, and was never offered as a record, even by Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, who owns the craft.

Each of the four competing boats had to make six trips over the course, three from north to south with wind and tide against them and three the reverse way of the course with wind and tide favoring. Tech Jr. was the last of the competitors to make the trials and her average time for the six miles, according to the irreducible minimum average of the Admiralty system was 46.79 knots or nautical miles of 6,080 feet, or an average of 53.87 miles per hour for the statute mile of 5,280 feet by which all other speed averages, than purely nautical events are measured and which is the mile as understood by all people save nautical engineers. This is an American record for motor boats, though it was said that there was a record of three miles faster made by Maple Leaf IV., the present holder of the Harmsworth trophy.

Tech's time is practically a record three miles faster than that heretofore recorded in this country. Comparisons are almost impossible, however, with absolute accuracy, as this is the first time that the Admiralty system of computation has been strictly applied to such trials.

Under this gruelling system of time computations Presto which was the first boat to make the six trials and Speed Demon, the third to start in the test, were tied for second place with an average speed of 50.36 miles per hour and Miss Detroit which won the Gold Challenge Cup, is fourth, with an average of but 49.46, showing the winner of the Gold Cup to have been the slowest of the competitors for that prize, though her stability and reliability carried her through to victory. Her speed trials were a distinct disappointment to her owners, as she had showed a speed of approximately 50 miles over the measured mile on the Detroit River on two different occasions.

That Tech Jr. was unquestionably entitled to her honors is further shown by the fact that she ran all her six trials, with the exception of a single mile made by Miss Detroit, in better time than was made by any boat in any single mile run. Miss Detroit made her last mile in 1:18 3-5, which was a fifth of a second faster than the slowest mile made by Tech Jr. in her second trip over the course. Tech Jr. showed rather wide variations in her speed, her two fastest miles being three seconds faster than the second mile—the slowest. Young Coleman du Pont, Jr., who drove her, was as erratic in his judge of pace as were all the drivers except Robert Edgren, who drove Speed Demon so steadily that there was a variation of but four-fifths of a second between his fastest and his slowest mile.

The boats were timed from towers at either end of the course with telephonic communication and six watches held at either end of the course, the time of each mile being the average of the time recorded by the six timers. These times as taken by the timers at the tower at the Knickerbocker Yacht club house, show variations from the official time of the Admiralty system, which compares mile with mile for a reducible average until the final average is secured, and makes an accurate mathematical average as against the mean average of aggregate miles covered. This will account for the apparent discrepancies in averages in the following table with the official times ultimately figured out under the system followed in the navy as a means of obtaining absolute averages as against mean averages. The time as recorded by the watches for each mile were:

Tech, Jr.	Speed Demon.	Presto.	Miss Detroit.
M.S.	M.S.	M.S.	M.S.
1:17 3-5	1:22	1:21	1:23 4-5
1:19	1:22 2-5	1:19 4-5	1:20 4-5
1:17 1-5	1:22	1:20 4-5	1:22 4-5
1:16	1:22 3-5	1:21 3-5	1:20 3-5
1:17 4-5	1:22 1-5	1:21 1-5	1:23 1-5
1:16	1:21 4-5	1:24	1:18 3-5
1:17 1-5	1:22 1-5	1:21	1:21 3-5

The average speed made by the four boats in knots, or nautical miles of 6,080 feet was: Tech, Jr., 46.70; Presto, 43.73; Speed Demon, 43.73; Miss Detroit, 42.53. In statute miles of 5,280 feet, the speed was Tech, Jr., 53.87; Presto, 50.36; Speed Demon, 50.36; Miss Detroit, 49.46.

Following the races there was a shore dinner given to the contestants and their friends by the Motor Boat Club of America, at which Commodore J. Stuart Blackton presided, and acted as toastmaster. He presented the Gold Challenge Cup to Dr. Crevier, representing the Detroit syndicate, owners of the Miss Detroit. In the course of his remarks he promised to build a boat next year and go to Detroit and try to win the cup from the Western champion next July.

WHITTED MAKES LOW SCORE

Sixty-four Players Compete for Golf Title of Greater New York.

Sixty-four players took part in the qualifying round for the golf championship of Greater New York over the Van Cortlandt Park links yesterday. W. J. Whitted, Jr., an unattached player, won the low-score medal with a card of 75. He played consistent golf without any remarkable shots except that he made the ninth hole in 4. In the afternoon match with J. B. Billings he was forced to carry his opponent to the twentieth green before he could shake off the younger golfer.

J. H. Buckbee and Percy Platt of the New York Golf Club, either of whom would have retained permanent possession of the cup had they won, were eliminated in the afternon match play. H. A. Linton beat Buckbee two up and one to play. On the sixteenth green Platt was one down and topped his drive in the rough. He recovered with his cleek for a good second on the green, but Walter Purcell, his opponent, holed out in 3, leaving the match dormie 2. Purcell won the match on the next hole when Platt again topped his drive.

The best match of the day was between J. E. Bresnan, unattached, and R. B. Taft of the New York Golf Club, which was won by Taft on the eighteenth green. Taft's score was 74 and his opponent's was 75. Bresnan made three threes in succession on the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth holes.

Christy Mathewson was a starter in the tournament and succumbed to the hoodoo of the first tee by pulling his drive. He got a score of 90, which did not qualify. Scores of qualifying round, medal play:

W. J. Whitted, Jr., 75; J. H. Buckbee, 77; R. B. Taft, 77; Walter Purcell, 78; P. Platt, 79; F. Plaugh, 79; James Lang, 79; H. B. Dunn, 80; D. G. McConnell, 80; E. McMillan, 81; H. A. Linton, 81; J. B. Billings, 82; H. B. Martin, 83; E. Rhodenburg, 85; A. P. Roth, 85; W. E. Tracy, 84; L. J. Dunahant, 84; G. W. Pickard, 84; F. F. Pope, 84; A. Hedley, 84; J. E. Bresnan, 84; A. C. Murray, 84; J. F. McDonald, 84; T. Widmeyer, 84; H. J. Walters, 85; G. L. Billings, 85; J. F. Dunn, 85; J. O. Davidson, 85; William J. Chamberlain, 85; R. Peters, 86; P. Habers, 86; R. Peck, 86.

Score in the match play: A. Hedley beat H. B. Dunn, 2 and 1; W. Chamberlain beat J. Davidson, 4 and 2; R. B. Taft beat J. E. Bresnan, 1 up; James Lang beat A. C. Murray, 4 and 3; A. P. Roth beat J. F. McDonald, 2 and 1; D. McConnell beat E. McMillan, 5 and 4; H. J. Walters beat T. Widmeyer, 3 and 2; E. Rhodenburg beat H. B. Martin, 3 and 1; Fred Flaugh beat G. L. Billings, 5 and 3; W. Purcell beat Percy Platt, 2 and 1; R. W. Peck beat J. F. Dunn, 2 and 1; W. J. Whitted beat J. B. Billings, 1 up; H. A. Linton beat J. H. Buckbee, 2 and 1; W. E. Tracy beat L. J. Dunahant, 3 and 2; G. W. Pickard beat R. Peters, 5 and 4; P. Haber beat F. F. Pope, 8 and 7.

M'NAMARA LEADS IN WESTERN GOLF

Boston Player Makes Good Score in Open Tournament —Evans Tops Amateurs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Tom McNamara of Boston, with a good score of 153 for the first thirty-six holes today, led the 110 golfers playing in the Western open golf tournament at the Glen Oak Club. The Boston professional scored a par 75 for the 6,309-yard links in the morning and was only three strokes worse in the afternoon round, in which he ran a 42 and a 36, his score for the second half being the best turned in.

Jack Hutchinson of Allegheny, Penn., finished the first half of the seventy-two-hole contest second, with 155 strokes. George Sargent of Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., and Gilbert Nichols of Wilmington, Del., metropolitan open champion, were tied for third place, with 156.

James Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley Club, Philadelphia, defending his title, scored 157, as did Walter Hagen of Rochester, national open champion last year; C. P. Nelson of Oklahoma City, and A. Cunningham of Wheeling, W. Va.

Many big scores were returned by the experts, one running as high as 112 strokes for the first eighteen holes. The greens were lightning fast, and pitch shots did not hold well. A brisk north wind also handicapped the players.

Charles Evans, jr., four times Western amateur champion, and Western open champion in 1910, was off his game in the forenoon, but made 78 for the second round for a total of 165. This was the best score returned by an amateur, but was tied by J. N. McDonald of the Calumet Club, Chicago. William Rautenbusch, an amateur of the home club, made 166.

The only spectacular plays were made by George Sargent of Washington, who made the first hole, 367 yards, in two strokes in the morning round and in three strokes in the afternoon. Sargent drove 225 yards toward the blind hole and holed his approach during the first round, and lacked only a few inches of repeating the feat the second time.

The gallery followed Evans and Walter Hagen all day, but did not see any spectacular golf. Other leading scores were:

J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio, 82, 76—158; Jack Jolly, Newark, N. J., 77, 81—158; Louis Tellier, Canoe Brook, N. J., 80, 79—159; Fred McLeod, Washington, D. C., 160; M. J. Brady, Wollaston, Mass., 162; Wilfred Reid, England, 163; Tom Kerrigan, Boston, 163; Charles Hoffner, Woodbury, N. J., 164.

Qualifying Round at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 18.—The qualifying round for the match play handicap for the Sargent Cups was played today on the Bethlehem links. Owing to the strong wind prevailing scores were high. The following qualified for the division: F. K. English, New Haven, 87; Dr. H. A. Roark, Albemarle, 87; C. H. Turner, Winthrop, 87; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, 89; A. T. Guthelm, Lexington, 91; E. H. English, New Haven, 93; R. H. Mote, Woodbury, 94; H. Yoshida, Westfield, 94; K. Ichinomiya, North Jersey Country, 96; H. A. Waldon, Agawam Hunt, 96; L. B. Smith, Farmington, 97; Henry Ludwig, Crescent Athletic, 97; Dr. C. A. Giddings, Atlantic Athletic, 97; G. R. Souder, Marion Cricket, 98; H. C. Barbour, New Haven, 100; A. W. Fuller, Springfield Country, 100.

Traffic Club in Annual Tourney.

About sixty members of the New York Traffic Club played golf on the links of the Haworth Country Club yesterday. It was the annual tournament for the club, and they took part in a varied program. In the Class A handicap, H. G. Maynard won first prize, with a card of 94, 18—76, while H. E. Rose won the second award, with 95, 18—77.

J. P. Knight won the Class B Trophy, handing in 100, 26—74, and C. B. McManus got second prize, with 98, 25—75. In a blind bogey competition J. J. Lane won with a score of 85. The open prize was won by E. D. Rapp, who returned 92, 22—70.

There was a putting competition over the clock course for women, and this event went to Miss Bean, with a score of 31. Men who had never played golf had a chance to take part in a three-hole contest and this resulted in F. B. Crotsley winning, with a score of 33 for the three holes.

Hard Golf Matches at Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—Walter R. Tuckerman of Washington, D. C., and Roger N. Hovey of Providence, each of whom has two legs on the Stockbridge Golf Cup, had difficulty in winning their matches in the annual tournament today. Tuckerman was 2 down at the turn in the morning round, but defeated J. A. Toole. In the afternoon R. Carroll of Bedford was 3 up on Tuckerman at the turn, but the District of Columbia champion settled down and emerged a winner, 2 and 1. W. P. Sceley, former champion of Connecticut, and C. J. Vellamy of Springfield are also left out of the finals.

FOUL TACTICS DO NOT STOP KRAMER

American Champion Has to More Than Ride to Win at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—By winning the one-mile national championship bicycle race at the Newark Velodrome tonight Champion Frank Kramer added five points to the total he has secured in the titular series, which have been running all season. Kramer is now within two points of Alf Goullet, the Australian contender for the title held by Kramer.

Foul riding and rough riding made Kramer's task a hard one. In the semi-final, in which Goullet was eliminated by the champion, the Australian ran Kramer off the track on the last lap, which gave him a lead of ten lengths, 220 yards from the finish. Kramer put up a wonderful sprint and caught Goullet ten feet from the tape, winning by less than a foot.

In the final Reggie McNamara repeated Goullet's tactics and again the Yankee was pressed to the limit to win.

With only two points separating him from Goullet, Kramer is greatly encouraged and expressed the opinion after the race that he would eventually win the championship. Two weeks ago Goullet was leading by ten points.

Francesco Verri, the Italian champion, was third in the title race and Harry Kaiser of the Bronx was fourth. Verri later defeated Kaiser in a match race.

Frank Corry of Australia won the two-mile invitation handicap professional, Hanley of California was second, and Ray Eaton third. Tom Grimm of the Bayview Wheelmen won a grueling pursuit race in which Fred Taylor was second and Eddie Kane of the New York A. C. was third.

Nicholas Horvath, Newark, 50 yards, won the quarter-mile amateur handicap; Willie Murray, Harrison, 65 yards, was second, and Fred Trahmer, Newark, 50 yards, was third.

GALE KEEPS SCORES DOWN.

Morse Leads Trapshooters in Grand American Preliminary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Shooting under the conditions which will prevail in the Grand American Handicap tomorrow, 683 trapshooters contested here today, in the preliminary handicap of the Interstate Association's annual meet. R. H. Morse, Chicago, shooting from eighteen yards, won with a count of ninety-five hits out of the 100 single targets. He received a trophy and $336.50.

A northeast gale sprung up at noon and kept the scores down. A triple tie at 94 followed Morse's score, those making that mark being George K. Mackie, eighteen yards, Lawrence, Kan.; Ed. Schendel, eighteen yards, Milwaukee, Wis., and C. A. Gunning, twenty yards, Long Mont, Col. The gunners divided $807.60, and will shoot for the second and third place trophies tomorrow. Those who broke 89 or better, shared in the remainder of the $3,365 purse.

There were a number of matches between professionals, and a program event at 100 targets for the paid experts. In this latter contest L. S. German, Aberdeen, Md.; Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.; R. O. Heikes, Dayton, Ohio; Ed. Graham, Chicago, and R. J. Taylor, Columbus, Ohio, broke 99 targets each.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1915.

RUSSIA IN RECOIL.

Kovno is the first fortified position on the Russians' second line of defense to give way. The importance of its fall is both moral and strategic.

When the Russians abandoned Warsaw it was, so Petrograd announced, only to fall back upon a line which from the beginning had been regarded as the one ultimately to be defended against any odds. The first line, which included Poland in a huge and vulnerable salient, was never thought to be permanent. It was fortified in the first place only in deference to the representations of France and England, whose General Staff experts thought the Russian ally should establish her first fighting line in Poland, Warsaw-to-Ivangorod, in order to be able to strike Germany sooner in event of war. That first line never was quite finished. It was agreed upon in 1910, and was to be completed in 1916. The war started in 1914. Therefore, giving up the first line was not a very great military humiliation to Russia, even though it meant surrendering Poland. She could argue that she wasn't prepared to hold it. But the Germans did not hesitate at Warsaw. And now Kovno, on the second line, has fallen. That is the moral aspect of the matter.

In the strategic sense Kovno is very important, because from there to Vilna, fifty-six miles in a southeasterly direction, the way lies smooth and open. Vilna is the real objective. Once there the Germans will have gained control of the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway for nearly half its length.

The main outlines of German strategy are easily visualized. Imagine the capital letter A lying over on its left side. At the apex is Warsaw. The upper stem, running in a northeasterly direction, is the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd railway. The lower stem is the railway leading away southeast from Warsaw through Kovel to Kiev, Kharkov and other great supply centres of Southern Russia. The bar across the A, now vertical, or north and south, because the A is on its side, is very important. It represents a railway connecting the other two. Where it joins the lower stem is Kovel. Where it joins the upper stem is Bialystok. Midway between is Brest-Litovsk. These are all places on the second line of defense. The next place on this line north of Bialystok is Grodno and then came Kovno, which now is in German hands.

Even before the capture of Warsaw the Germans bent all their strength to gain the railroads leading northeast and southeast away from Warsaw, to cut off the Russians' retreat. General VON MACKENSEN did break the southeastern road, but not at a vital place. Once the Russians had got out of the closed triangle of the A they were safe so long as they could hold the two stems together by the crossbar, that is, the line from Bialystok through Brest-Litovsk, to Kovel. Now one German force is moving toward Kovel, to break the angle at that point. The forces that took Warsaw, under Prince LEOPOLD of Bavaria, are proceeding directly upon Brest-Litovsk to break the crosspiece there. In the meantime General VON HINDENBURG, in the north has taken Kovno, and will doubtless proceed in a southeasterly direction to Vilna, which is at the extreme outer end or foot of the upper stem of the A. The capture of Vilna would play havoc with the general reciprocating railroad communications of the Russian armies.

From the manner in which the Warsaw - Vilna - Petrograd line has been defended, and from the determination of the Germans to cut it across at several places, it is to be assumed that the bulk of the Russian Army is retreating toward Petrograd, as in 1812 it retreated toward Moscow. The Germans have not reached this line yet. They are fifty-six miles away. However, the Russians are already preparing to evacuate Vilna, as they prepared so deliberately to abandon Warsaw, and as they have made ready to give up Riga, on the Baltic, as if, behind the second line were a third, and behind that a fourth, and so on and on as far as the Germans should dare to come. They fight but they do not stand. Neither do they run. They perhaps determine the line of the German advance by choosing their own line of retreat. Napoleon was led to Moscow. At Vilna he hesitated and went on. At Smolensk again he hesitated and again went on, pursuing the enemy toward Moscow. Everything is now so different that parallels cannot be said to hold, and yet it must be that Russia in giving space is more like a force in recoil than one in defeat. Germany might take Petrograd or Moscow or both and yet not have crushed the "Slavic peril."

"A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT."

After what the Georgia Prison Commission goes so far as to call "a regrettable incident," the crowd was looking at the body of LEO FRANK, dangling from the tree, the blood of the not quite successful effort to murder him a month ago streaming from his throat. In that wild assemblage one man was wild to the edge of madness. You see him "bare-headed, "coatless, his eyes blazing like those "of a maniac." He shakes his fists at the dead man. His hands and body twitch convulsively. He screams and shrieks. As the crowd yells his ferocity grows, he bawls his hate louder and shriller at the corpse. When it is taken down he stamps his heels upon the face in a climax of arch-savagery.

That madman was a symbol of the madness that has obsessed Georgia. FRANK was doomed. A fixed idea, a terrible hallucination, raged. From his first arraignment to his expected end a hysterical passion, spread by deliberate and cruel incitements, prevailed. In two years it became more virulent instead of abating. It was largely artificial in its origin.

As for legal punishment of the men who actually carried into effect the death sentence pronounced upon an innocent man by the mob demon, it is rather to be hoped for than expected. Jack Ketch has given warning. Are there twelve jurymen in Georgia strong and brave enough to vote "Guilty" if FRANK'S executioners were brought before them and fastened to their crime by proof irrefragable?

There is much vain talk among apologists of this assassination about "outside interference." If somebody in Maine or Oregon ventures to doubt the justice of a verdict in Georgia, let Georgia vindicate State rights by lynching the man whose guilt has been doubted by the presumptuous outlander. That sort of stuff could influence no man with reason enough to vote. Georgia, or some Georgians, have spat on their own Constitution and defiled their own land. For daring to use on the side of mercy his clear constitutional and legal right, Governor SLATON was threatened and, in exile from his State, is still threatened, with FRANK'S fate. The madness is not cooled yet. Even in the presence of an incredible brutality the chins of the preachers of the lynching bee are wagging.

"Such a thing can never happen again in Georgia," says The Macon Telegraph, which seems to find comfort in the fact that "the men who "did the work were firmly convinced "FRANK was guilty." What an unbounded harvest of "justifiable" lynchings may be reaped from that theory enforced with hemp!

PRESENT AND FORMER RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS.

The two present shocking examples of misuse of railway opportunity and bad finance, Missouri Pacific and Rock Island, are not in the least extenuated by calling attention to the fact that railway operation, as distinct from high finance, has greatly improved. When the Atchison went into receivership it had on its books seven million dollars in uncollectible rebates. The point is not that the assets were deficient, or fictitious, but that such a state of accounts had been brought about by a kind of railway operation which no one now imagines to exist. Rate regulation has corrected much railway immorality, and the stoppage of misconduct affecting the basic duties of common carriers is clear gain. It is true that some shippers have to pay more because rebating has been nearly stopped, and there may be some who would be glad to see the rebating days back again. The railway managers are not among them.

In another respect it is early yet to say that the present receiverships are better than the old. When the railways collapsed in the nineties they were away below their potential capacity to render service to the public, and it took long years of reconstruction to fit them to serve the shippers suitably. The two railways now before the public for financial observation are not in so good a condition as their competitors, nor so good a condition as might have been if they had been operated with more reference to the carriage of freight than to the security market. Yet Mr. BUSH was able to say of the Missouri Pacific that "the physical condition "of the properties has been materi-"ally bettered within the last four "years." Other roads have been able to improve their condition from earnings, without the stoppage of dividends for that purpose. No doubt the Missouri Pacific management now regards such reward of virtue with envy.

The figures of the Rock Island operation published by the Interstate Commerce Commission show earnings of $65,848,258 in 1914. No doubt the property might have been so managed as to gain much larger earnings, or so that the efficiency of the plant might have saved larger profits from the same earnings. What seems sure is that the sixty-six millions really was earned, without deduction for uncollectible assets. It also is to be noted that the sixty-six millions compares with $26,075,574 in 1901, earned by the original company of the same name, described by the Commission as "thriving, its prospects were promis-"ing, its stock selling in the markets "of the world at more than $200 a "share." Its service to the public has increased, perhaps not so fast as should have been the case and yet in a very notable manner, notwithstanding the sins of a financial nature committed in Wall Street.

The downfall of the company was due to the multiplication of so-called bonds, which increased almost fourfold, while mileage only doubled. An under-capitalized property was bought for the purpose of over-capitalization. The sin has caused its own punishment, to which the Commission contributes nothing except the revival of old scandals. It is an example of the general truth that the debits of over-capitalization are greater than the credits, even from the standpoint of those who practice it. It is clear in these saner days, but this overcapitalization was done in a sort of financial delirium, when the soberest minds were deluded into the idea that old truths were abolished.

What the two cases show is that they stand together and apart, with remote reference to the general railway situation. Other railways ought not to be penalized because of these erring ones. On the other hand, whatever well-conducted railways are entitled to ought not to be withheld from the rehabilitation of these derelicts. For economic and legal reasons there cannot be two rates for competitors, any more than it is possible that there should be two prices for the same thing in the same market. In a dissenting opinion on the recent Western rate advance, Commissioner DANIELS said: "It is therefore suggested that "the appropriate remedy is the prose-"cution and punishment of individual "offenders, not the continued with-"holding of adequate rates to the "carriers as a whole."

THE CONFISCATOR CHAIRMAN.

After two years of labor, costing some $500,000, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations is hopelessly divided in opinion, and utterly discredited in public estimation. Its Chairman, Mr. FRANK P. WALSH, is the architect of its futility. From the moment that he first opened officially his untiring mouth until now, his course has been one continuous crescendo of prejudice and malice against employers, of self-magnification, of radical and socialistic fury. He has harried and insulted witnesses in his ludicrously styled "investigations." He has set drumhead "investigators" to work on his own hook, and they have "reported" to him in "reports" frothing with his rabies against "wealth," and he has "reported" to the public. He has acted as the Commission. His proposal that Congress prohibit by confiscatory inheritance taxes fortunes of more than $1,000,000 is but a specimen of his temper and intellectual make-up.

With the unbiased members of the Commission eager to find the facts, approaching them in a candid spirit, to present them uncolored, every fair-minded person must sympathize. Mr. WALSH has his conclusions ready made. He indicts, he prosecutes, he convicts.

Upon what and whose recommendation, solicitation, or guarantee was this passionate Red appointed to the Commission as one of its "impartial" members, supposed to represent the general public? Who is responsible for WALSH?

DOLLARS AND POUNDS.

Pounds are said to be at a discount of 5 per cent., which, if true, implies that dollars are at a similar premium. This discount of 5 per cent. is said to be unprecedented for pounds, but it is far from unprecedented for dollars. The discount on dollars in greenbacks was measured by the premium on gold during the civil war, and was 50 at the battle of Chattanooga. When the Government promised to pay gold to get funds it had to pay 7.3 per cent., or to issue 6 per cents at 89. England now has it in mind to float a half billion dollars' worth of pounds here at 5 per cent. That also is unprecedented.

Neither pounds nor dollars in New York will buy what they would before the war. The discount on them is the premium on munitions, on foodstuffs, on whatever else is in especial demand. The Economist's index number shows that during the war the cost of commodities, a true measure of the decline of the purchasing value of the pound, has risen from 116 to 150, the average of 1901-5 being 100. At the same time The Bankers' Magazine shows a decline of the value of 387 representative securities from £3,370,709,000 in July last year to £2,910,489,000 last month. That is to say, pounds would buy less spot goods and more securities. There is a discount and a premium at the same time, according to the exchange proposed, which is different from the exchange of pounds for dollars, or of pounds in one place for pounds in another place.

It is necessary to consider this when appraising the prospect of a British loan in dollars. Such a thing never was heard of, and it is likely to cost England a discount rate such as she has not experienced since the Napoleonic wars. Four and a half per cent., which will produce pounds in London, will not produce dollars in New York. Canada's guaranteed railway securities, a specific pledge with a Dominion indorsement, sell below 6 per cent. but a trifle. Manhattan mortgages rule above 5, and there are those who would prefer them to any Government credit except that of the United States. There remains nothing for England to do but to float a loan. It is clear that she has exhausted her available credits against us, including the magnified amount of American securities said to be held, and now so non-apparent. The discount on sterling is rather a credit phenomenon than a change in the relative purchasing powers of pounds or dollars, except as both have altered their relation to securities or commodities. All promises are at a discount. Almost all spot goods are high. The decline is in the paper, not in gold. The troublous times of England are not far different from those of ourselves in the sixties.

CIVIL SERVICE POETRY.

Chicago is rich in poets and she has in Poetry an accomplished and endowed organ of versesmiths. Even her civil service examiners insist that candidates lisp in numbers. Fifteen persons have just been examined to test their fitness for the post of Director of Publicity and Education in the Health Department. Every applicant "had to compose an original verse, epigram, or pithy paragraph." An Olympian game of intellect, the prize $2,700 a year. Dr. ARTHUR M. CORWIN, the palm bearer, made these sprightly feet:

> The typhoid bacillus
> Is waiting to kill us
> In milk uninspected
> And food that's infected
> By hand unabluted
> And likewise polluted—
> Put ban on uncleanness
> And banish all meanness
> Of unsanitation,
> 'Tis the hope of the nation.

Without uttering an opinion, until maturer consideration or further notice, on the merit or the melody of these lines, which are at least "simple" even if not "sensuous and passionate," and without speculation of the effect of poetry upon the public health, we hereby commit to the gracious consideration of Boston and Indianapolis the example of Chicago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Executive Action Is "Legal."

In all of our States, in the United States as a whole, and in every country that has a system of legal procedure, careful provision has been made for doing exactly what, in the Frank case, has so often been described, since the commutation of the convicted man's sentence, as the overturning or ignoring of the work done, not by one court, but by several. In a way this charge, in some quarters now made as a defense of the lynching and in others as explanation or excuse of it, is true. Yet what Governor SLATON did, assuming that he acted honestly, and for no other assumption has any basis been offered, was done in the exercise of a power precisely as legal, precisely as much a part of the regularly constituted legal system of Georgia, as were the acts of the Judge and jury before whom FRANK was tried—as much as were those of the various higher courts that in one way or another sustained the legality of the original verdict and sentence.

Governor SLATON no more brought jury trial to nothing than would any of the higher courts have done if they had reached a different conclusion as to the quality and finality of the first proceedings. He simply performed the duty imposed upon him by law. The performance was a part of the law, and it was no more a defiance or an abolition of the law than are any of the innumerable reversals, revisions, or nullifications of action legally taken in lower courts that come from higher ones.

In what quarter of the globe can Georgians or others look without finding revealed in statutes, constitutions, or established custom the manifestation of a feeling that at least in cases involving human life and liberty the last word should be given to one man, and to a man who shall speak as his own sense of responsibility may dictate? Of course it has everywhere been realized, more or less clearly, that the man thus selected might use his power unwisely, unjustly, or even corruptly. Yet it has everywhere seemed better to take this risk than to let the decisions of courts be immutable. The Emperor or King, the President or the Governor, when he extends a mercy elsewhere denied does not scorn the law; he supplements it.

Slaughters Licit and Illicit.

Alike in several respects, the sinking of the Lusitania and that of the Royal Edward yet differ sufficiently to produce quite unlike impressions upon the minds of all who consider them. One must, indeed, in the one case as in the other, shudder at the wholesale slaughter that was effected, and for those of us not directly and actively engaged in war there is some difficulty in understanding how the commander of the submarine had what is called "the heart" to give the order that did send a thousand helpless and unwarned men to immediate death and might easily have sent half as many more there with them.

His attack, however, was on those who knew themselves exposed to all the risks of war and were themselves willing and prepared to kill as many of "the enemy" as opportunity and skill permitted. That their foe struck from the dark, instead of in the open, would have been held deeply dishonoring to him had the quarrel been between individuals, but surprises and ambuscades—the taking of advantages commonly held unfair and cowardly—all military codes permit, and as what the English on the Royal Edward suffered they would have inflicted on the Germans if they had the chance, they have no cause for complaint. It was playing the war game according to its established rules, and it was not for the victims to say anything about assassination.

Hence is it that the loss of the troop ship will cause, on the one side, grief, but no indignation, while on the other there will be no effort, as there will be no need, for defense or explanation. In due time, doubtless, we shall hear the name of the submarine's commander and that he has been publicly rewarded with praise and a decoration by the Government he has served so effectively. Only rumor—and rumor the accuracy of which has been vehemently denied—has disclosed, or pretended to disclose, the identity of the man who lay in wait for the Lusitania and sank her with so nearly all on board. His Government has not disavowed his act; it has even approved what he did. But at home as abroad his name is and seems likely to remain, for his own sake, a secret.

He occupies, apparently, a position something like that of the public hangman, another servitor whom the State uses, but does not honor—a fact upon which could be based, perhaps, one of the best arguments against capital punishment.

It Raises Questions of Motives.

A truly cruel revenge for the destruction of almost innumerable English fishing boats by the German submarines is reported to have been taken this week by the commander of a British warship. It seems that this ruthless person, while cruising the North Sea, came up with and had at his mercy a German trawler. Her master hastily prepared for the cannon shots he thought inevitable, but begged for time to get away in his boats with his crew, that being the most of leniency he hoped to get. Instead he was gruffly told to be off and about his business! Further report is that he promptly did so, cheering his enemies as he departed.

Of course the German is not exactly to be blamed for profiting by this rather contemptuous magnanimity, but if it was he that told the tale on reaching shore he showed a strange lack of discretion. He should have remembered the odiousness of comparisons—for those to whom they are unfavorable—and have left the British to vaunt their own generosity if they would. Probably they, too, knowing that this is a world deeply critical of self-asserted nobility, would have kept still about the episode, and if they didn't, then—well, the story wouldn't have been nearly as impressive as it is, coming from what at least professes to be a German source.

Even as it is, one wonders if the British Captain won't get scolded for what he did—or didn't. As what the French call a "gesture," it was very pretty, but it was not war, and though it may give pain in Germany, the chances are that it will excite there more of scorn.

TO MY MOTHER.

[These verses, written by Ludwig Franz Meyer, since killed in action near Lowicz, were printed in the Liller Kriezeitung, a paper published by the Germans at Lille, France. The translation from the German is by Frances C. Fay.]

> Not we who fight, who conquer and who fall,
> Receive the sorest wounds the war is dealing,
> For merry hours thrown in have steeled our feeling—
> Our mother's is the hardest fate of all!
>
> Our life out here, though be it stern and cold,
> We learn to bear it, smiling toward the morrow,
> While she, with trembling heart and prayerful sorrow,
> Is writhing under cruel fears untold.
>
> We learn to eat and relish our dry bread
> So well that now our meals seem princely pleasure,
> While mother cannot eat her dainty measure:
> "Would I could give it to my boy instead!"
>
> Sweet sleep descends upon us in the field,
> Although on rotting straw our limbs be lying,
> But mother's agonizing thoughts are flying
> To us, and her soft bed no rest will yield.
>
> "Where may this night have found my soldier son?
> "Is he not cold, on earth's bare bosom sleeping?"
> And shuddering she lies awake, and weeping;
> With burning eyes she greets the morning sun.
>
> To roar of shot and shell we have grown used,
> No longer do we fear the whirring missiles;
> But when a bullet through her dreaming whistles
> She cries: "My son! Oh, is he killed, or bruised?"
>
> When peace returns, the hardships of the war
> Will be forgotten while our wounds are healing,
> But of these tragic hours, her pain revealing,
> Our mother bears the marks on her white hair.
>
> I think that when the nation's work is done
> We should bend pious knees before our mother,
> And kiss one silv'ry hair after the other:
> "O silent heroine, thy crown is won!
>
> "Let me caress thy tender, blessing hands,
> "Thy mother-hands that prayed through anxious hours!
> "If splendid victory at last is ours,
> "Thine be the glory, and the Father-land's!"

ETHICS OF NEUTRALITY.

An Attitude Which, Beyond Political Expediency, Is Immoral.

Johns Hopkins University,
Aug. 14, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of Professor Kuno Francke, recalling Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics," I submit the following:

It is the duty of every individual to so conduct himself that the ultimate effects of his acts shall be beneficial to mankind. On this moral obligation is based the golden rule.

The correct standard of ethics between individuals is the ideal toward which all members should endeavor to have the standard maintained between groups made to approach. The standard of ethics between groups of individuals can never be higher than that held between the most enlightened members of a group.

Authentic history teaches that the approved codes between small groups have been adopted gradually between larger and larger communities.

When in any group of individuals two or more engage in strife prejudicial to the general welfare, in the absence of police power, it is the duty of all the others to either individually or jointly take part and help overwhelm the aggressing party. At the present day this standard is so generally accepted that it is taken as a matter of course. In view of the preceding it follows that:

When in any group or groups of individuals one or more groups make unjust and harmful attacks on others it is the duty of all those not primarily concerned to take part and help overwhelm the aggressing parties. This obligation is only modified by the question of expediency. Neutrality is only justifiable for those groups whose small size and resources are such that their community existence would be seriously endangered by taking part in the struggle.

Considering the present war, (read "The American Verdict," by Professor Church of the Carnegie Institute,) the United States is fortunate in that the preponderance of sentiment, as expressed by our leading journals, and the preponderance of material interests, as represented by the export of relief supplies, food and war munitions, are all on the side of our moral duty. The traffic and the sentiment make up in some degree for our inability to efficiently act under the moral obligation as indicated in the foregoing.

When groups of individuals, or delegates of groups of individuals, confer together to formulate rules of conduct to promote the general welfare, they are but arranging the methods by which each and all can more efficiently act in conformity in obedience to moral obligations that existed prior to the conference. Advocates of the proposed International Peace League should bear this in mind.

Neutrality as a principle, as other than a temporary expedient dictated by political exigencies, is immoral—is worse than the dueling code. America officially maintains neutrality. Germany wants the code of the duel. The Allies ask for the golden rule.

H. N. WOOD.

Hypochlorites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I notice the letter from William T. Jenkins, M. D., former Health Officer of the Port of New York, &c., in which he claims for Mr. A. E. Woolf the credit of the discovery for the application of hypochlorites as deodorants, antiseptics, and germicides. How this claim of discovery or credit for the application of hypochlorites can be substantiated, I fail to understand, as it is not borne by facts and is contrary to what is known by anybody conversant with the history of the discovery and application of chlorine and its compounds. The use of potassium hypochlorite (Eau de Javel) as a disinfectant dates from 1789, when it was recommended for this purpose by Berthollet and by Guyton de Morveau. When lime was substituted for soda and potash ten years later, lime hypochlorite was generally used as a powerful disinfectant all through the civilized world, and specially employed by Lisfran and other eminent surgeons in the treatment of wounds, &c. For disinfecting sick rooms, I have used bleaching powder as far back as 1880 or about thirty-five years ago but, certainly, I did not attempt to put any priority claim for this use, as I knew well it was generally known. The American Health Association, in experiments made in 1885, found that .25 per cent. chlorine as bleaching powder was an effective germicide in 1 or 2 minutes. The introduction of hypochlorites as bleaching products and as disinfectants was originated by the French chemists from the late years of the eighteenth century and, later on, extended by Tennant of Glasgow and several other Scotch chemical manufacturers.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

Mr. Rushmore Declines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the inclusion of my name in the list of those who are said to be candidates for the place on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Delany. The position is most honorable and of great importance and worthy of the ambition of any lawyer; but I have not sought nor shall I seek it. To friends who have suggested the matter to me I have been forced, for present personal and professional reasons, to say that I could not accept the appointment if it should be tendered. Will you be good enough to publish this letter?

CHARLES E. RUSHMORE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

The Ragweed's Toll.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Park Commissioner should see to it that all ragweed and other noxious weeds growing in parks are cut down at once. The Street Cleaning Department should see to it that all weeds growing along the roads are destroyed. The owners of vacant lots should be appealed to to cut all weeds at once. The ragweed is now beginning to blossom, and very soon will send its poisonous pollen forth to pollute the air. Thousands of hay fever sufferers will be obliged to leave the city and remain away until the frost comes, and many other thousands will be obliged to remain here and suffer.

A. W. RICHARDSON.

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

New York's Mosquito Pest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles A. Lindley's letter on the city mosquito is worthy of the serious consideration of the city authorities. I was surprised to find on this my first visit to New York that the pest existed here at all. I had never heard that New York had an accompanying evil to its heat waves. The latter cannot be regulated, but the mosquito evil can certainly be eradicated. If the authorities want any advice on starting a campaign of extermination, they should ask the Board of Health of the Hawaiian Islands how it freed the Cities of Hilo and Honolulu of the annoying pest. A systematic campaign of extermination will cost less and be more desirable than the installation of protective screens, which will become necessary if the pest is allowed to thrive.

G. H. VICARS.

New York, Aug. 16, 1915.

A Beautiful Meteor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest many who were watching for the meteors announced to appear on Aug. 10 and 11 to hear that this morning, Aug 12, in the northeastern sky, between the Pleiades, overhead, and Orion, low lying on the horizon, a most brilliant meteor darted upward toward the northwest, making a long, fiery trail that looked like a comet in motion. The length was about equal to the space between the two upper stars in Orion. The time that it was visible was about one and a half seconds. It occurred at 3:20 A. M. It was worth a night of watching.

G. S. PRENTICE.

Englewood, N. J., Aug. 12, 1915.

Seven In Distress.

Until cancer incapacitated him Mr. C., a piano polisher, had always been able to provide for his wife and children. Their need has made enforced idleness particularly hard for the father, who will not give up the hope that his condition may improve. The mother has courageously earned as much as she could by sewing, but for some time now has been unable to find employment. She is an intelligent young woman and takes good care of the home and health of her children, of whom there are five, from Anthony, the 12-year-old boy, down to Baby Marie. The Charity Organization Society is paying the rent of $12 a month and giving $24 a month for food and milk, and hopes at this time to raise a fund of $200 for these purposes. Gifts, payable to the society, should be addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: M. K., $1; Anonymous, $10; Mr. A. V. Heely, $2; Mrs. Regina A. Hayden, $3; Mrs. Parson Merrill, $5; T. J. R., $10; Mrs. H. S. Houghton, $2; Mr. Albert Robertson, $5; Anonymous, $5.

SWEDEN GOES SOFTLY AND CARRIES A STICK.

She Has Room Enough in the Sun and Will Mind Her Own Business Strictly, But She Must Be Let Alone.

Translated from Affarsvarlden. Indorsed for Publication by W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister in the United States.

The time when last the Swedish people showed any serious inclination to act against the policy of peace and neutrality, maintained during a whole century, was in 1864, when there was a strong disposition in Sweden as well as in Norway to hasten, preceded by the King, to the rescue of Denmark, then attacked by Prussia and Austria. But after the peace of Frankfurt, in 1871, which in fact settled the present political situation in Europe, the Swedish foreign policy, under changing Governments and practically with the approval of the whole nation, has tended toward loyally maintaining and defending an honest neutrality in all directions. Sweden within borders marked out by nature herself is inhabited by an unmingled race, with exception of a few thousand Lapps and Finlanders in the extreme north. With a farseeing eye to what the safety of Scandinavia needed outward, the Swedish people resigned in 1905 her historical right, in the interest of peace, and submitted to the dissolution of the union with Norway, and has happily found her place in the sun to lie within the borders of Sweden proper.

In our large, beautiful country, so richly endowed by nature, there is room enough for the material expansive force of the Swedish race. There is also room enough for the present ambition of the Swedish people and their mission in the world, which consists in making our woof in the web of history, while still preserving the free development of our peculiar traits. Although we hope that this contribution of ours to the general evolution hereafter, contrary to formerly, shall be of an exclusively peaceful nature, we entertain a no less high opinion of the future of our nation.

The war, now for more than one year rending Europe and threatening to deprive her of her leading position in the world, has taught us that hereafter it is of great European interest that in our part of the world there remains at least one oasis or other, unaffected by the war, where the contending interests may meet on complete neutral ground and be subjected to impartial treatment. In this respect it seems that Sweden at the present moment, even before Holland, will take the foremost place. By the war the Swedes have also become still more deeply impressed with the conception of war, embraced by them for more than one generation, namely, that in our days no war is justified unless when made in defense of the independence and true honor of the nation.

In spite of all that, Sweden is the only one of the three Scandinavian countries which in the foreign press has been, and in some places still is, suspected of not leading an honest neutral policy, but of having aggressive designs. This must to an outsider appear so much the more unaccountable as at the beginning of the war the present Government of Sweden gave a binding declaration of neutrality identical with that given by the Governments of Norway and Denmark, and it has also up to date been as scrupuldously maintained as any other whatever. To this may be added that the Government's declaration of neutrality was unanimously accepted by the Riksdag.

This will of Sweden to maintain and defend her neutrality during the war in which the great powers are now engaged is so general and so strong that if at this moment an appeal was made by the Government to the Swedish people in the shape of referendum regarding its attitude to the war and the warring parties this same people should give an almost unanimous reply to the effect that it expects the Swedish Government conformably to its duty to maintain with power and emphasis the neutrality in the foreign policy that for half a century has been recognized and maintained by all the Governments of Sweden and by the whole nation. This loyal will of the Swedes to remain neutral has furthermore been manifested before the world by the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmö, brought about on the initiative of King Gustaf and greeted with an equally great sympathy by the three people of the north.

Under these conditions it will surely be a hopeless undertaking for any one to try to entice the Swedish people to partake in a warlike adventure policy. That the attempt nevertheless has been made by a small set of irresponsible persons cannot surprise the one who knows that there has always existed among the Swedes representatives of an indomitable and uncontrolled individualism in the foreign as well as in the home policy, and that the Swedish liberty of the press in these matters is practically unlimited. A handful of anonymous theorists, supported by a small minority of not very influential newspapers, has lately made a good deal of noise by arguing in a pamphlet, called "The foreign policy of Sweden in the light of the world war," for the purpose of making Sweden abandon her policy of neutrality and "make a brave stand by the side of Germany."

The arbitrary advocates for a so-called "active Swedish foreign policy" just now advance two chief arguments for such a policy: Finland's cause and the compulsion for us to try to uphold a strong German empire, as such an empire would also be a life interest to Sweden. Regarding Finland, our declaration, that we have long ago ceased to have any life interests to defend in Finland, has been received in several quarters of Germany as well as in England and France with suspicion mingled with surprise. The opinion is now general in Sweden that Finland combined with Sweden would in the future as in former times become a constant subject of dispute with Russia; that the great power, Russia, cannot endure to have a foreign power close up to the gates of her capital, and that in the long run we should not be able to defend Finland against Russia, but very likely hazard our independence instead. If again a continued German supremacy on the Continent as after 1871 may be considered as a life interest to Sweden, remains an open question. At all events the Swedes have no mind to plunge themselves into a preventive war, something that even Bismarck himself condemned as irresponsible and unwise. The honor of Sweden as well as her real interests forbid in an equally marked degree such a step. That Germany in this war should run any risk of being "crushed" has never been believed in Sweden, nor is it warranted by the present state of the war. On the other hand it has long been obvious to our leading men of commerce and trade that the Germans are our most dangerous competitors in the world market, especially regarding the large Russian market of which we expect a great deal in the future for our now rapidly developing main industry.

The Russian world policy has always many irons in the fire, and one of these had long been the pushing forward to open ports on the North Atlantic Ocean. Otherwise the Russian espionage, carried out for many years in Sweden and Norway, would be inexplicable. But we have in Scandinavia more and more come to the conclusion that this Russian iron is one of lesser importance, and that it is not excluded that Russia may find what she wants on her own coasts at the Polar Sea. At any rate we are prepared to defend with all our power every inch of our country against whoever it may be. And this power, supported as it is by splendid strategical conditions, is by this time quite respectable even face to face with a great power. But as a couple of open ports on the Atlantic Coast remains a secondary interest to the gigantic empire of Russia, it is by no means improbable that the Russian statesmen may one day come to the conclusion that a war with Sweden and very likely then even with Norway would be too high a price to pay for the said advantage.

What the future may harbor in its bosom nobody knows. The war preparations of Sweden have since the time of Charles II. never been stronger than now, nor has the firm resolve and unity of the Swedish people to defend their country and liberty with all their power been greater. We are prepared for all; yet our hopes increase more and more that our Government, whose honest, firm and farseeing foreign policy has now won general acknowledgment abroad as well as at home, shall succeed even during the continuation of the war in maintaining the neutrality of Sweden.

POLAND CALLS EACH POLE.

A Poem by an Exile Written on the Fall of Warsaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a translation of the opening and closing stanzas of a poem composed in the Polish tongue upon the fall of Warsaw by a gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous for the present. I may say, however, that we fled Warsaw several years ago, upon learning that the Russian authorities "were planning his future" (as he loves to put it) because of his activities as a propagandist of Polish nationalism. The translation falls sadly behind the original, I fear, perhaps because I have striven to render it "too" literally. Still, I feel that the sentiment therein expressed deserves your attention, since it emphasizes an aspect of the recent military operations in the east that has, so far as I am aware, received no notice in your columns. I refer to what seems to be a fact—that the Poles generally are disposed to greet the taking of Warsaw with rejoicing, forseeing (or so they think) the reunion of the dismembered Polish kingdom and the re-establishment of the Polish language and culture under a Teutonic protectorate that will be in the nature of a defensive and economic alliance rather than an irksome subjection. Out of evil—good!

ROSWELL J. BELL, Jr.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1915.

YE POLES IN EXILE: A PSALM OF DELIVERANCE.

> Mother Poland . . . hacked asunder . . .
> Bleeding all a century . . .
> Mother, rejoice! . . .
>
> Vultures three and foul of old—
> Envy, Greed, Calamity—
> Fell upon Thee! . . . And they rent Thee. . . .
> Tore . . . in ghoulish amity . . .
> But iron beak and bloody claw
> Could not rape Thy soul!
> That burned, an everlasting flame,
> Hid from lust and safe from shame,
> In the bosom of each Pole!
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Lo, my Friends, 'twas not in vain!
> Lo, the Hundred Hideous Years,
> The Century of Grief is run!
> The Joyous Dawn of Hope appears!
> Poland, touched of God's own Hand,
> Is healed again and whole!
> Hearken, brothers! . . . A command . . .
> Homeward! . . . to the Motherland!
> Poland calls each Pole!
>
> Poland, Mater Dolorosa,
> Bleeding all a century . . .
> Mother, we come!

BUTTERMILK AND CIDER.

One Was the First Alcoholic Drink; the Other Has Made History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, who suggests that valor can be supported with hard cider and buttermilk as well as with alcohol, is quite right, and yet she is not in conflict with the correspondent who

DR. GOULD KILLED BY A HORSE'S KICK

Ex-New York City Chamberlain Dies from Injury Received in the Rockies.

MODEL TENEMENT LEADER

Author of Books on Social and Economic Subjects and Member of Many Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—Elgin R. L. Gould, President of the City and Suburban Homes Company of New York, formerly City Chamberlain of New York City, a classmate of President Wilson at the Johns Hopkins University, and brother of Clarendon I. T. Gould of the Police Board, died today at Cartier, North Bay, Canada, from being kicked by a horse, according to a telegram to the Police Commissioner received tonight.

Several days ago Mr. Gould accompanied by his family and Miss Mary Gould, a daughter of Police Commissioner Gould, was riding a horse through the Rocky Mountains when a bee stung the animal. The horse became frantic, Dr. Gould was thrown to the ground and was kicked.

Dr. Elgin Ralston Lovell Gould of 57 West Fifty-second Street was born in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, and was 55 years old last Saturday.

He was a son of the late John T. and Emily A. Gould, and was graduated from Victoria College of the University of Toronto in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, later, in 1911, receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1882 he became a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1886. From 1892 until 1897 he was a lecturer in Johns Hopkins, and during 1895-96 he was Professor of Statistics in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Gould then came to this city and became President of the City and Suburban Homes Company. In January, 1902, he was appointed City Chamberlain by Mayor Seth Low, which office he held until January, 1904. On the expiration of his term the citizens of New York gave him a dinner in recognition of his distinguished municipal services. In 1907 and 1908 Dr. Gould was appointed by Governor Hughes to be Vice Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Charter of the City of New York.

Dr. Gould was deeply interested in the movement to establish banks which would loan small amounts of money to working people whose sole security was character. In January, 1914, he told a reporter of THE TIMES that he was one of the leaders in the proposal to establish financial institutions for making loans to deserving men of small means and thus remove the necessity of their seeking the aid of loan sharks.

"This is simply a movement among public-spirited men," he said, "to establish a system of savings and loan institutions in this country along models that have proved very successful in Europe for the purpose of helping worthy poor men. Character will be the principal security, and the movement, we hope, will go a long way toward eliminating the individual known as the loan shark."

Previous to this Dr. Gould took up the cudgels in favor of the model tenement. In reply to Henry Atterbury Smith's article in THE TIMES, which stated that these tenements were failures, he wrote a parge article in THE TIMES of Jan. 19, 1913, in which he showed that a number of properly managed model tenements paid 5½ per cent. on the investment. He said further:

"Model tenements are not and never have been built by commercial and semi-philanthropic enterprises for the very poor, i. e., for the shiftless, the careless, the ne'er-do-wells. But model tenements have been built in this city which have been and are today occupied by the worthy poor. Families of this kind prefer to live in good surroundings, knowing that living environment acts so powerfully in the formation of character, particularly of the young, and that a proper environment conserves health, morality, and dignified family life."

Dr. Gould was a former Vice President of the American Economic Association, a Fellow of the American Academy of Political Science and Letters, and a member of the International Statistical Institute, the British Economic Association, the Société d'Economine Politique, and the Société de Statistique de Paris. He was also a Vestryman and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Church and President of the Alumni of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Dr. Gould belonged to the Century, Authors, City, Barnard, National Arts, Baltimore Country, St. Andrews Golf, and the Church Clubs, and was President of the last.

He was the author of a number of widely read books on social and economic subjects, including "Housing of the Working People," "Popular Control of the Liquor Traffic," "The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic," and the "Social Condition of Labor."

Dr. Gould is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary H. Purnell of Baltimore, and by two sons, Lyttleton B. P. and Earl C. B. Gould.

"Ritterspiele," a New German Revue

Before Director Rudolf Christians and his German stock company begin their regular season in the Irving Place Theatre S. Rachmann will assume control of the playhouse for a month for the presentation of a fantastic revue entitled "Ritterspiele." Sylvester Schaeffer, the versatile young German, who was seen last year in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre in an entertainment given almost entirely by himself, is the author of the revue, and will play the principal role. Dr. Max Simon and Arthur Schoenstadt wrote the lyrics and Dr. Anseim Goetzl composed the music. The principals will include Christi Miller, Rudi Rahe, and Christian Rub. The first performance will be given Sept. 1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Blow Your Horn" is the title of the new Irving Berlin revue in which Charles Dillingham will present Gaby Deslys in the Fall, as told by THE TIMES yesterday. Harry B. Smith is writing the libretto.

Edgar MacGregor or his press representative seems to be laboring under a misapprehension as to some of the players engaged for Frank Ferguson's new farce, "A Queen High." A list of principals sent out from the MacGregor office included the names of Edward Emery and Louis Massen. The management of the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday hastened to explain that Mr. Emery was engaged to appear in its first production of the season, while from the office of David Belasco came a denial of Mr. Massen's return to the stage. He will continue as Mr. Belasco's general stage director.

Gwendolyn Piers has been engaged for a role in the dramatization of "Roast Beef Medium," in which Ethel Barrymore will be seen this season.

Ralph Nairn, Harold Vizard, and Victor Le Roy have been added to the cast of the Herve-Briquet-Philip musical play, "Two Is Company." Adolf Philip is directing the rehearsals.

Beginning Sunday the Vitagraph Theatre will adopt a new policy of a continuous program from 1 to 11 P. M. The same quality of pictures will be shown as formerly.

Gertrude Hoffmann will entertain Richard Ordynski and the other members of the company appearing with her in the condensed version of "Sumuruu," in the New Brighton Theatre tonight at the Brighton Beach Casino.

MUSIC NOTES.

In the Auditorium at Ocean Grove John McCormack, the Irish tenor, will give a concert on the evening of Labor Day, Sept. 6 his only appearance before the opening of his regular season in November.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, announces four tours of the orchestra for the coming season. Three of them will be of two weeks' duration each, while the Spring tour will last ten weeks. The latter will open on March 16 in Toronto, and will extend from coast to coast, with Josef Hofmann as soloist appearing seventy times.

MARRIED IN GRACE CHURCH.

Miss E. P. Austen Weds Walter Miller—Maid of Honor Sings.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austen, daughter of Mrs. P. T. Austen of 882 Union Street, Brooklyn, and the late Dr. Austen, Professor of Chemistry at Rutgers College, and Walter Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Miller of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 8:30 o'clock last night in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin M. Washburn.

Miss Mathilde A. Boos of New York was maid of honor. While the guests were arriving Miss Boos sang a group of songs, including Grieg's "I Love Thee," Hildach's "Where'er Thou Goest," and Handel's "Trust in the Lord." She also sang the Lohengrin wedding march.

Mrs. Austen gave her daughter in marriage. Dr. Frank Miller of Plainfield, N. J., acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were George Everitt Miller, another brother, and John Ockershausen, both of Brooklyn.

The bride, who walked with her cousin, Lewis H. Austen, wore a gown of white net with appliqué embroidery and Limerick lace, with a full court train of net. Her veil was of rose point lace, an heirloom in the family, and she wore a full set of pearls which she inherited from her English ancestors on the maternal side. She carried a bouquet of mignon roses.

The maid of honor was in white crepe and taffeta veiled in chiffon, and carried American Beauty roses.

A reception followed in the vestibule of the church, which was decorated with hydrangeas and palms.

The bride is descended on the paternal side from Peter Townsend, who made the historic chain which stretched across the Hudson River during the Revolution to keep out the British vessels.

MRS. ANDERSON WEDS AGAIN

Marries Camille S. De Got Four Days After Her Divorce.

Mrs. Marguerite Anna Ebling Anderson, who lives at the Apthorpe, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, and Camille S. de Got, were married yesterday, four days after Mrs. Anderson's decree of divorce from John A. Anderson became final.

Much secrecy was observed about the marriage, which was celebrated privately. On Tuesday the couple took out their marriage license, when Mrs. Anderson gave her age as 21. Mr. de Got said he was 24 years old, born in Calcutta, India. He is a salesman, residing at 11 West Eighty-second Street.

The bride is a granddaughter of the founder of the Ebling Brewery, and first brought suit against her husband for divorce in February, 1914, after eight months of married life. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that as Mrs. Anderson was only 19 years old, a guardian must be appointed to bring any further divorce action after the jury had brought in a sealed verdict exonerating Mr. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson again filed suit in May, 1915, and William W. Gillen of Jamaica, the referee, on April 18 recommended a divorce for Mrs. Anderson. Later she received a decree.

Mr de Got was named by Mr. Anderson when he contested his wife's action for divorce. He sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Nellie Ebling, for $50,000 damages for alleged alienation of affections, asserting that Mrs. Ebling desired her daughter to get a divorce so that de Got might marry her. Both Mrs. Ebling and Mrs. Anderson denied the story at the time.

Wertheimer-Ellias Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marian G. Ellias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ellias of 410 West 130th Street, and Leonard Wertheimer of Birmingham, Ala., took place yesterday afternoon at 315 Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Fichman officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle over satin, with a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and roses.

Miss Helen Ellias was her sister's maid of honor. She was in blue taffeta veiled with blue chiffon with a hat to match, and carried tea roses. Little Frances Aderer was the flower girl. Victor Wertheimer was best man for his brother.

The couple will make their home in Birmingham.

Mrs. F. B. Smith Again a Bride.

Mrs. Florence Bullard Smith, who lives at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, was married on Tuesday to Dr. Robert Ernest Kinloch, of 283 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. On July 31 Mrs. Smith obtained a divorce from her first husband, Stuart Smith. The couple have gone to the Belgrade Lakes on their honeymoon.

MISS BLAIR TO WED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair Is Engaged to Young Diplomat.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of 6 East Sixty-first Street, are announcing today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Ledyard Blair, to H. Rivington Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne of 680 Park Avenue.

Miss Blair has been prominent in the activities of the younger set since her début in society several seasons ago, when she was presented at the same as her sister, Miss Marjory D. Blair, who is now Mrs. William Clark of Cambridge, Mass. She was her sister's maid of honor at her wedding on Sept. 20, 1913, to Mr. Clark at Blairsden, the country estate of her parents at Peapack, N. J. She has two other sisters, the Misses Edith D. and Marie L. Blair, the latter a junior. Her father is Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Pyne was graduated from Princeton University, class of 1914, and since that time has been Secretary to the American Ambassador in Berlin, James W. Gerard, and an attaché of the American Embassy. He is a member of the Union and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. His sister is Miss Mary Pyne, and Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and Meredith H. Pyne are his brothers. The Pyne country place is Upton Pyne at Bernardsville, N. J.

No date has been arranged as yet for the wedding.

MISS INEZ ROGERS ENGAGED.

Will Wed Wm. J. Hazel at Cummington, Mass., on Sept. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cogswell Rogers of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Inez Dudley Rogers, to William John Hazel, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hazel of Homer, Mich.

The wedding is to take place on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at Dudley Manor, Cummington, Mass., the Summer home of the bride's parents.

Miss Rogers was graduated from the Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Va., and is fond of outdoor sports, being an expert horsewoman. She is a direct descendant of the Rev. Dr. John Rogers, who was President of Harvard College in 1684, and of Thomas Dudley, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1634 to 1650.

Mr. Hazel was graduated at Springfield College, class of 1912, and is now Physical Director at the Connecticut Literary Istitute, Suffield, Conn., where the couple will make their home.

Miss Rogers has chosen as her bridesmaids the Misses Marguerite Lorenz, Edith M. Kelley, Florence Teets, and Ethel Angier. Her sister, Mrs. John Henry Pirie of Boston, is to be matron of honor. Homer Hazel is to act as his brother's best man.

Williams-Steele Engagement.

The Rev. and Mrs. Richard R. Williams of Glen Ridge, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss S. Aletta Williams, to the Rev. Frederick Todd Steele, pastor of the Mount Olivet Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

MANAGERS TO STOP CUT-RATE TICKETS

Sam Harris Heads a Committee Appointed to Find a Way to Eradicate Evils.

HOTEL PREMIUM, 50 CENTS

Agencies Selling "Two for One" Coupons Likely to Resist Reform —No Free Admissions.

As the result of the movement begun last Spring by the late Charles Frohman to abolish the cut-rate ticket used extensively last season for Broadway attractions a series of sweeping reforms is to bring about some notable changes in the theatre by the time the new season is in full swing the first of September. These reforms concern chiefly the sale of tickets and will affect the sale of tickets at prices below the box-office schedule, tickets sold at premiums and free tickets.

A meeting of producing managers and managers of all first class theatres in New York was held Tuesday afternoon in the Hotel Astor to consider the various evils that have crept into the selling of tickets. No statement was given out as to what transpired at that conference, but THE TIMES learned yesterday that the managers were unanimous in the feeling that the time had come for action. Accordingly a committee composed of Sam Harris, who was one of the original crusaders against the cut-raters last Spring, Marc Klaw, and Arch Selwyn was appointed to outline a course of procedure and devise means by which the evils may be eradicated. This committee met yesterday and will hold frequent conferences till the plans are perfected. Then the committee will report back to another meeting of the managers.

It has been definitely decided that hereafter no tickets to first-class theatres will be sold either at box offices or at agencies at prices below the regular tariff. Last season, particularly during the latter half, the theatres in which the less popular attractions were being presented, issued coupons which, upon presentation to the box office or agencies which sprung up in the theatre district, entitled the bearer to tickets at reduced rates, usually a half of the regular price. These coupons were known in the vernacular as "two for one" because for the price of one ticket the holder could get two. It was when the cut-rate business spread to alarming proportions, embracing at least 50 per cent. of the theatres, that Mr. Frohman issued an appeal to his brother managers to call a halt and save the business.

Several conferences followed Mr. Frohman's proclamation, but a group of managers refused to agree to give up the practice. So the agitation subsided and the cut-rate agencies continued to do business through the Summer. Now these managers have come out in favor of the reform.

It is expected that the agencies which have built up a lucrative business selling the half-rate tickets will try to resist the new order, but the managers do not consider that much difficulty in this direction, since they will not be able to get many seats to dispose of profitably at a reduction.

Before the managers themselves went into the scalping business there were one or two agencies that sold tickets acquired largely from persons to whom they had been issued for billboard or lithograph privileges. To cut off this source of supply and to minimize as far as possible the number of free admissions the managers have agreed to draw up new lead sheets. There is a large class of persons in New York who through various connections with the stage and its people have had little difficulty in gaining admission to playhouses free. The axe is to descend on these, and hereafter the friend of a friend of the stage carpenter will have to pay to see the show as surely as the man from Kansas City.

Another reform to be inaugurated, and one that will interest a large class of theatregoers, is the standardizing of prices at hotel and other agencies. Heretofore these agencies asked any price the demand warranted, and in the case of the biggest successes fabulous prices were got for choice seats. It has been no unusual thing for the agencies to ask and get $5, $6, and even higher for seats down front to some musical comedies.

The managers have decided that while the hotel agencies are necessary to serve a certain limited public, this charging of extortionate prices has done a great harm to the business. Hereafter no agency will be allowed to charge more than a 50-cent premium no matter how popular the attraction or how good a view of the chorus the seat offers. Agencies found guilty of violating their contract with the managers will be subject to a fine, and if they persist the theatres will refuse to serve them. This will save New York theatregoers many thousands of dollars, because of the volume of business done by the special agencies.

Before the committee completes its work it will draw up an agreement binding the managers to its terms, and imposing certain penalties for any violations. It is planned to have the new order of things in effect by Sept. 1.

HEARING ON ANIMAL SOCIETY

Admitted That Men Charged with Cruelty Became Members.

Hearing on the motion of the Animal Relief Society for an extension of its powers to permit its agents to make arrests began yesterday before Justice Brady in the Supreme Court in the Bronx, with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals opposing the motion.

President Chris Kiernan and Secretary Harry J. Mayer of the Relief Society were called as witnesses. They said the society was organized in May, 1914, and now has its headquarters in the Bronx Theatre building. President Kiernan said the society has four agents, who solicit new members and collect the dues as well as investigate cruelty to horses. The compensation to these agents, he said, is paid out of the dues and initiation fees they collect.

He admitted that although the society took up 500 cases, there were reports on only seventy-five cases on record. He began to read the report on one of these cases thus:

"Horse attached to wagon of Jeremiah Buckley, 182d Street and Creston Avenue, March 8, 1915—"

Herbert Barry, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, interrupted him at this point, and pointed to a line in the membership book, saying:

"Why, here's an item saying Jeremiah Buckley became a member of the society on March 10."

Kiernan then admitted that many of the members joined the society when they were found maltreating animals.

Attorney Barry introduced a petition purporting to contain the signatures of 188 of the 400 members of the Relief Society asking that the police power asked for be not granted. After a sharp tilt with Attorney James A. Beyer, the petition was rejected. Barry then announced that at the next meeting he would put all of the 188 petitioners on the witness stand.

The hearing was adjourned, to be resumed on forty-eight hours' notice.

T. E. Niles Perkins's New Secretary

District Attorney Perkins announced yesterday that he had appointed as his new Secretary, T. E. Niles, ex-managing editor of The Evening Mail. Mr. Niles succeeds George B. Baker, who resigned because of his wife's illness.

Mr. Niles is a graduate of Wesleyan College, class of 1888. During his newspaper career, he was connected with the staffs of The Evening Sun, The Newark Advertiser and The Mail. His new salary is $3,800.

EMPEROR OF SAHARA SURRENDERS TO U. S.

Jacques Lebaudy, Jingling with Medals, Gives Sheriff a Hard Ride.

HE'S IN A SANITARIUM NOW

Eccentricities at His Westbury (L. I.) Home Include Uniforming Four Messenger Boys as Guards.

Jacques Lebaudy, who inherited $15,000,000 from his father, Jules Lebaudy, or "Jacques the First, Emperor of Sahara," as he has called himself ever since that day he tried to establish an empire in the Sahara and was driven out by the French Government, met defeat again yesterday. He surrendered to "the United States Government," represented by Sheriff Steve Pettit of Nassau County.

Lebaudy was sent to a sanitarium last night to recuperate from extreme nervous exhaustion. He might have been at home today had he not taken an unaccountable aversion to seeing Mrs. Edward Smith motor on the Westbury Road through the estate belonging to R. N. Ellis, which she had leased.

Forgetting that he was not among the sands of the desert, Jacques the First ordered her not to use the highway and when she persisted, showed his imperial disfavor by causing the said highway to be strewn with baled hay, empty wagons, tree trunks and many other things which made motoring along that road particularly unpleasant. Mrs. Smith, not recognizing such a thing as lese-majeste, promptly appealed to the authorities and Deputy Sheriff Henry Humber was sent with three assistants to look over the situation.

It was midday when the deputies heard in the woods behind them the tramp of horses and the clank of accoutrements. They turned to face the racket nervously. From out the leafy covert of the underbrush appeared a horse bearing a commanding figure whose Palm Beach suit, topped by a green-ribboned Panama hat, was weighted down with medals of all kinds till he looked like a German General. He carried a tin horn in one hand.

Emperor Shouts Surrender.

"I am the Emperor of the Saharas," he shouted. "Surrender!"

Humber tried to say "never," but he thought of the armies of the Emperor—so his voice broke on the word. Apparently Emperor Jacques thought he was signalling a hidden battery, for he swung his tin horn to his lips and blew a shrill blast.

Out of the woods galloped four horsemen, clad in dark green uniforms with facing of pink string. In soldierly formation they saluted their leader. They were district messenger boys with the Emperor's martial uniforms pulled on over their own peaceful garb, but they looked very formidable.

"At them," was the command, and the guard rushed straight at the deputies. Every man for himself was the unanimous sentiment of the deputies and they scaled the twelve-foot stone wall in front of them with remarkable ease and agility. Once across, they paused. They were now headed by a number ordered the others to watch the Emperor while he sent for aid.

Sheriff Pettit was busy playing polo when his deputy called him to the telephone.

"Say, Sheriff, there's a guy here who says he's an Emperor, but he looks like a General and I guess you'd better come over," was the message.

Sheriff Dresses Up.

The Sheriff decided that such a high ranking personage called for suitable garb, and he hastened to don his new Scotch plaid suit which he had bought at the Panama Exposition for just such an occasion. Then, mounted on the fastest steed which could be found, he spurred to the aid of the deputies.

When the Sheriff arrived he found the deputies on one side of a high stone wall and the Emperor and his troops on the other. The imperial forces held the road. The Sheriff halted and saluted.

At the Emperor's request he handed his card to one of the guard. The sight of his foeman's name seemed to have a terrifying effect on his Highness, for he pulled his horse several feet back and stood poised like an eagle getting ready to fly.

"Give me the countersign," he ordered.

"In just a minute," returned the Sheriff. "Come here and I'll whisper it to you."

At that the Emperor decided that his enemy was only waiting for reinforcements and he turned suddenly and galloped off, blowing a hunting call to his men, who scurried into the bushes.

Right at his heels rode the Sheriff, his horse not gaining an inch on that which bore the Emperor. Through the woods they went and over brush heaps. Ever and anon the peals of the horn sounded defiance. Now they came into a little stretch of open country and the Sheriff gained gradually.

He was almost neck and neck with his quarry when the Emperor turned and rode straight for a brook that flowed at his right. Through the water they splashed, pursuer and pursued. The Sheriff's finery put on to meet a General, was drenched by the spray from the flying heels of the General's horse.

At length in a corn field the chase came to an end. The Emperor's gallant horse could run no further. Magnificent in defeat as he had ever been in victory, His Majestey turned to his enemy and said simply:

Surrenders to Uncle Sam.

"I surrender to the United States Government. I am Jacques Lebaudy, Emperor of Sahara, and I give up to you."

The Sheriff escorted his imperial prisoner back to the scene of the early combat and collecting the deputies took the whole party to the Nassau County Jail, where Drs. Guy Cleghorn and Joseph H. Bogart examined the prisone..

Lebaudy has been wandering around this country and England ever since the French Government frowned on his scheme to found an empire in the Sahara Desert in 1897. He it was who took rooms at several of New York's leading hotels and then spent his time in a taxi, receiving callers and doing all business from that vehicle.

In this latest escapade he had locked his wife and daughter in their room while he attacked Humber and his men. His relatives have caused him to be sent to the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., for observation. Mmo. Lebaudy, who is staying at their Westbury home, acquiesced in having her husband sent to the sanitarium.

$3 Seats at Knickerbocker Movies.

Movies at $3 a sea, or half the price of an orchestra chair at the opera, will soon be on Broadway. When the Knickerbocker Theatre opens Sept. 18 under the management of the Triangle Film Corporation, loges in the first balcony seating four persons will be placed on sale at $3 a seat. The occupants of these seats will enter and leave the theatre by a special entrance in Thirty-eighth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ROBINSON'S SPRING WATER.
A NATURAL WATER HAVING PROPERTIES OF GREAT VALUE. ITS EFFICACY AS A RELIEF IN KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES IS PROFESSIONALLY ATTESTED. JOHN LEFFLER & CO., 181 FRANKLIN ST., N.Y.

DENIES DR. HILLIS AIDS.

Nephew Says He Never Was Asked to Pay Any of His Debts.

The Brooklyn Eagle received a telegram yesterday dated Vancouver, B. C., from Percy D. Hillis, a nephew of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in which the younger Hillis brands as false the story sent broadcast on July 14 last from Portland, Ore., to the effect that Dr. Hillis was paying off the debts contracted by his nephew, who had failed in the lumber logging business.

The statement to the effect that Dr. Hillis has assumed the burden of paying off hundreds of thousands of dollars of debts contracted by his nephews, Percy and Harry Hillis, was given out by Senator Charles W. Fulton of Washington after Dr. Hillis had been served with papers in a suit brought against him by the firm of Brayton & Lawbaugh. The suit was brought to recover $12,000 on two notes given by Dr. Hillis to the firm, which is engaged in the timber cruising business. Their main office is in Chicago, but they maintain a branch office in Portland.

Senator Fulton said that Dr. Hillis was very ill, but notwithstanding this fact, instead of resting for the Summer he was compelled to engage in lecture work in order to get money with which to pay his nephews' debts and that after a struggle lasting a number of years he was now in a position where the end was in sight. This story was printed in papers all over the country and evidently was read by Percy D. Hillis and caused him to send his message to The Eagle. The telegram read as follows:

"Interview as sent from Portland absolutely incorrect. Dr. Hillis has never paid nor been asked to pay any of my indebtedness or that of the logging company. Suit at Portland was for work done for him personally with which I had no connection."

The suit of Brayton & Lawbaugh was settled out of court. In a letter written to a Brooklyn lawyer, Dr. E. A. Lawbaugh, the living member of the firm, declared that the suit covered work performed for Dr. Hillis himself and not for his nephew.

"Although Dr. Hillis himself," said the letter, "or through his attorney in published interviews has made the statement that this was a debt or liability of his nephews, or of the P. D. Hillis Logging Company or of the Hillis Timber and Trading Company, this is not true. The suit was on notes given—some of which have been paid—for services rendered to Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and solely for Dr. Hillis's benefit. We have also done some work for the nephews of Dr. Hillis, all of which has been paid except for one small balance of $315."

EXTEND DEFENSE CAMPAIGN.

Exhibits Like New York One to be Given in Every City.

Every city in the United States is to be informed about national defense conditions by means of military exhibits like that opened recently at 299 Fifth Avenue by the American Defense Society, which announced yesterday plans to spread its propaganda throughout the country. This method of showing citizens of the nation the true situation seems best because already more than 10,000 visitors have seen the first exhibit. The American Defense Society also announced that Colonel Roosevelt had consented to become a member of its Advisory Board. The Society's announcement says:

In order to extend this work without further loss of time, the society today addressed an open letter to every chamber of commerce and board of trade in the United States, asking them, as representatives of the American Defense Society, to open an exhibit forthwith. This letter contained detailed instructions which will permit any one of these chambers of commerce to act immediately upon receipt of the letter, and, in case they are not in a position to do so, to delegate this duty to a committee of twenty leading citizens in their respective cities.

Plans are already under way for opening Exhibit B in the financial district of lower New York, and as soon as funds are available other stations will be opened throughout New York, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and neighboring cities.

For the purpose of carrying on this work the society invites contributions, not only funds for the purchase of models, including soldiers, field pieces, submarines, battleships, armored trains, model aeroplanes, war relics, flags, photographs—in fact, anything that can be used to attract attention to the general subject of national defense.

All communications on this subject should be addressed to the National Headquarters of the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., have approved the exhibit.

MRS. MARCUS REMARRIES.

Divorcee, Who Left Husband and Children, Weds in England.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 18.—Friends of Mrs. Dorothy Cooksey Marcus, who was divorced last Fall from William Elder Marcus, Jr., of Upper Montclair Avenue, were surprised to learn yesterday that she had been married at Okehampton, England, on July 30 to Bernard Hedley Jackman of Chagford, England.

Her first husband applied for a divorce a year ago this month on the grounds of desertion, and when the decree was granted he received the custody of their two children.

Mrs. Marcus left her husband and children in July, 1912. One of the children was 3 years old and the other 7 months. She declared that she lacked maternal affection for her children and cared more for horses and dogs. The couple had been married in 1908, having become acquainted while on a voyage from Europe.

Announcement was made on June 10 of the engagement of Mr. Marcus to Miss C. V. Carpenter of Evansville, Ind. No details of Mrs. Marcus's second marriage have reached this side. She went abroad to live shortly after she left her husband.

FIND GRAFT IN PANAMA.

Native Police Involved in Scandal Over Gambling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—A complete reorganization of the Panama National Police probably will result from an exposure of graft made by American detectives connected with the Zone Police. Their report, it is said, shows that practically all of the officers of the native police are involved with several other officials.

It is said that the gambling privilege was farmed out to an American who collected "protection money" from each place based on the scale of weekly receipts and that he paid officials proportionate shares. President Porras has issued personal orders that all alleged gambling games be stopped immediately. Apparently he has taken personal charge of the police force and has begun a searching investigation, which now has extended to Colon, where gambling houses also are protected along similar lines.

JOSE PARDO TAKES OATH.

Public Holiday in Peru While New President is Sworn In.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 18.—The new President of Peru, Dr. José Pardo, took the oath of office this afternoon. A public holiday was declared. Labor organizations and other societies paraded with Dr. Pardo to the palace.

A new cabinet has been formed as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—ENRIQUE DE LA CAVA AGUERO.
Minister of Interior.—Dr. LUIS JULIO MENENDEZ.
Minister of Finance.—AURELIO GARCIA LASTRES.
Minister of Justice.—WENCESLAO VALERA.
Minister of War.—Colonel BENJAMIN PUENTE.
Minister of Public Works.—Dr. BELISARIO SOSA.

That soothing Resinol shave

Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin. 25c

CITY TIE-UP STRIKE GETS NEW BACKING

Mrs. Whitehouse Urges That All Women Stay Right at Home for One Day.

CALL FOR POLITICAL BLUFF

Doesn't Think Men Sincere Who Talk of Limiting Female Activities to Domesticity.

Some indiscreet politicians told Vira Boarman Whitehouse, as she signs her name, but who appears in the Social Register as Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, when she went seeking support for woman suffrage, that woman's place was in the home.

Mrs. Whitehouse had heard that before, but inquiry and observation had led her to believe that woman had many places of importance outside the home, and that maybe men who professed to want women banished from all but home activities were only bluffing.

She had also heard the suggestion that a one-day strike of all women not employed exclusively as homemakers and homekeepers might be an excellent means for calling the bluff. So Mrs. Whitehouse, tired of the home talk, decided to get behind the one-day strike movement and give it a push. Her first effort was the following letter, sent out yesterday:

Dear Friend: Of course you have found that the chief objection urged against woman suffrage on all sides is that "woman's place is in the home."

This week a number of politicians of the city have reasserted this belief with such emphasis that I have decided to ask the leading organization women of the city for their advice and co-operation in an effort to demonstrate that this phrase has really no meaning today. The plan is to let the women stay "in the home" for one day and show what would happen to New York City in particular and the United States in general.

The men of Belgium won the suffrage by a one-day strike. The men and women of Finland also won it by a strike.

My idea is not to strike in order to win our suffrage campaign on Nov. 2, but merely to awaken the opponents of woman suffrage who use the phrase "woman's place is in the home" to its meaninglessness as applied to modern conditions.

All women will be asked to stay at home for one day. Home women will be asked to refrain from any of those activities outside the home that go with their work as purchasing and distributing agents or as careful mothers. Women employed outside the home will be asked to make the sacrifice and take the risks of staying "in the home."

Of course, the practical difficulties to be surmounted in the execution of this plan are enormous. When it is considered that one-third of the women of voting age in New York State work outside the home; that women are employed in all but three trades that are home important trades, such as telephone service, are entirely in the hands of women, it can easily be seen that the carrying out of our plan may mean a tremendous loss to employers and employes alike. In fact it will mean almost stopping the hands of the clock for any day that may be settled upon for the "women's one-day strike." But the situation seems to require a visible demonstration of this sort to bring to the consciousness of the change in modern conditions that forces women to go out of the home, whether they will or not.

A day in the middle of the last week of September or the first week of October probably will be selected.

Are you willing to co-operate? Will you come or send a representative to a meeting on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2:30 P. M., at the Empire State Campaign Committee, 303 Fifth Avenue, to discuss the practicability and the details of carrying out our plan? Yours sincerely,

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

Mrs. Whitehouse's letter was sent to members of the Women's Trade Union League, leaders of women's social clubs, suffragists, social and settlement workers, and individual women identified with the suffrage cause.

HOSPITAL INVITES INSECTS.

Staff Physicians Fear Typhoid Spread from Mosquitos.

Staff physicians of the Kings County Hospital have made application unsuccessfully for better protection against flies and mosquitos and say that there is danger of a spread of typhoid at the institution unless the windows and doors of the main hospital building, the children's hospital building and the staff house are adequately protected by wire netting.

At present held by employes and members of the hospital staff that mosquitos are thicker on the grounds of that institution than anywhere else on Long Island and that flies are almost as numerous. The gate keepers at the hospital keep their heads veiled with mosquito netting like bee hunters.

Because of the fact that the windows and doors are not defended against the insects, those who reside at the staff house have their beds covered with netting and their rooms reeking with kerosene, wintergreen, and other odors that are said to discourage mosquitoes. Nothing has so far proven effective.

During the last three weeks more than twenty patients with typhoid have been received into the main hospital and the children's hospital, and it has been strongly represented by members of the staff that the windows and doors should be screened as a precaution against the carrying of typhoid.

BROOKLYN WOMAN IS 114.

Mrs. Susan Gillis Oldest Person in State, Census Reports.

The oldest living person in the State is a resident of Brooklyn, according to the last State census. This discovery was made yesterday, and with it the identity and age of the person. She is Mrs. Susan Gillis, colored, of 571 Classon Avenue. She said she would be 115 years old on her next birthday, Dec. 25.

Mrs. Gillis, despite her age is active about her home. She was born in slavery near Petersburg, Va., on a plantation owned by Colonel John Peterson. She ascribes her long life to the regularity of her habits during her slave days. She said she began her work early in the morning on the plantation, and retired early in the evening.

While Mrs. Gillis said that the record of her birth was lost when the home of her master, Colonel Peterson, was burned during an attack of the Federal army on Petersburg, she was sure she was as old as she said. She is a widow, and has three children living, the eldest of whom, Mrs. Julia Thomas, is 84 years old. Mrs. Gillis says she has a granddaughter 42 years old; a great-grandson 18 years of age, and a great-granddaughter 17 years old.

Court's Mercy for Edison's Old Aid.

Charles R. Richards, 63 years old, who is said to have assisted Thomas A. Edison in many of his early inventions, turned up in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with stealing a telephone receiver which he expected to trade for a drink. He pleaded guilty. After suspending sentence, Justices O'Keefe, Flemming, and Freschi contributed enough money to pay Richards's fare back to his home in North Adams, Mass.

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Apartment Hotel
Furnished and Unfurnished Apartments
Short or Long Leases
Excellent Cuisine
Telephone, Murray Hill 4400

Built Like a Hotel
Run Like a Home

THE Standish Arms is essentially a hotel for home people, combining the mechanical conveniences of hotel life with the solid, substantial, fireside comforts of home.

Its location is home-like, its surroundings are home-like, its interiors are home-like, its table is home-like, its atmosphere throughout is an invitation to come in and be comfortable.

It is at the home-end of the Brooklyn Bridge, opposite Wall Street, fifteen minutes from the wiles and worries of Broadway, and about 40% less in its rentals than the same thing costs in Manhattan.

1 and 2 rooms and bath, 3 rooms and 2 baths, or larger apartments to suit, furnished or otherwise, from October 1st.

American or European Plan.

STANDISH ARMS 169 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Electrician Killed in Subway.

Frank Flueran, 40 years old, an electrician of 718 East 181st Street, was killed by a southbound Broadway subway train at 151st Street yesterday. He had finished some repairing in one of the niches along the subway and sent a man to telephone his office that the job was finished. As Flueran stepped from the niche where he was working, to the southbound tracks, he was struck by a train. Dr. Homan of Knickerbocker Hospital found Flueran dead when he arrived and the body was taken to the West 152nd Street station.

Obituary Notes.

Sergeant PETER S. MASKER of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., died at the hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, several days ago. He was born in Paterson on June 4, 1880, and served in Company B, New Jersey Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War. After the close of the war he enlisted

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

HERE TODAY, 19th; only office, 1 West 34th St., Room 1,109, 8 A. M. to 12. Telephone Greely 1741. Open for women's Summer dresses, skirts, middies, raincoats, sport coats at heretofore unheard of prices; must be way down; cash if you want it. Henry Lansburgh.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn., in the market for crepe de chine, pussy willow taffeta and Georgette. 1,133 Broadway.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, black and white; carded or bulk; state price and quantity. S 58 Times.

WANTED—Messaline and taffetta Scotch plaid. Lipshitz Bros., 130 West 25th St.

OPEN FOR large quantity, corduroy cloth in all colors. 8th floor, 47 West 24th.

JOBBER LOOKING AT POPULAR-PRICE SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Can use quantities. Mr. Schwalbe, 39 West 35th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at popular-priced silk dresses. Apply Sixth Floor, 51 West 24th. Apply all week.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits. 23 West 26th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at Skirts after 11. Meyer, 35 West 36th, 3d floor.

CONTRACTORS on street and evening dresses up to $10; must furnish own samples. Call afternoons, all week, third floor, 37 West 32d St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

FOR NEW ENGLAND,
A line of popular-priced merchandise, that can be sold in large quantities to specialty cloak and suit and dept. stores by one of best-known salesmen and associates, maintaining permanent salesrooms in Boston, and constantly having two or more men on the road; a firm who can take care of $75,000 business or more. N 58 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for Button-Sewing Machines; spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2587.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted for city office and all territory for an A-1 popular-priced line of children's dresses; on commission. F. P., 114 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, A1 Eastern and Western salesmen on ladies' coats and suits; commission. Slater Bros., 47 West 24th St.

WILL REPRESENT line ladies', men's, children's, or notions; throughout Troy; commission. A. Abrams, Broadway Central Hotel, N. Y.

SALESMAN, traveling from Pittsburgh to Denver, is open for a popular priced line of coats or dresses, on commission. D 8 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3¼@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

$3,000 from One Tree.

According to a bulletin of the California Development Board, Whittier, in Los Angeles County, can, perhaps, claim the most valuable fruit tree in California. It is an avocado—alligator pear—and is insured against wind and fire by Lloyd's, London, to the amount of $30,000. This tree produced 3,000 pears last year, which averaged the grower 50 cents each. It also produced $1,500 worth of bud wood, making a total production of $3,000 for the year.

Now Buying Domestic Goods.

Agents of the woolen and worsted mills situated in the Fourth Avenue district are benefiting from the sales to operators who previously purchased goods from foreign mills. This departure, which was first noticed some time ago, is said to be becoming more pronounced as time goes on. Many foreign lines of fabrics are completely exhausted, and agents formerly handling these goods report their inability to renew orders. Consequently they are under the necessity of buying from domestic mills to supply their wants.

Purchases Made Quickly.

A marked characteristic of many of the buyers visiting the woolen and worsted trade of late is the rapidity with which they have made purchases. For some reason not wholly explained, most of these men seem to know just what kinds and patterns of cloth they want and accordingly act quickly. There is little of the halting and looking about so often met with. This attitude is very satisfactory to the selling agents and at the same time works to the advantage of the buyer in shortening his trip to the city.

Rise in Shoddy Prices.

The placing of the $10,000,000 Italian Government contracts for overcoat cloth, linings, and blankets has had the effect of sending up the price of shoddy to a point higher than can be remembered by most of the men in the trade. The rate jumped several cents a pound on some grades, while others climbed up 25 per cent. As a matter of fact, the prices named in the contracts indicated a large use of shoddy for the make up of the goods. This combined with a scarcity of shoddy in the market accounts for the spectacular rise in the prices of this commodity.

Gray Goods Very Quiet.

Pending definite announcement by Great Britain as to whether cotton is to be put on the English contraband list, buying of staple gray goods continues light here. Several confidential trades on printcloths are understood to have been made yesterday, for nearby delivery, at prices slightly under the quotations given below. On fancy goods, in which the cotton price element does not enter so strongly, business is still active. Staple printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c 38½-inch, 64-56s...5½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3½c 27-inch, 64-60s....2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¾c
*Asked.

Next Season's Fabrics.

Tailors to the trade, or representatives of so-called book houses, are now in the market buying fabrics for the next season. A good many orders of fair proportions have already been placed, with every indication that more are to come. As usual, Chicago buyers predominate, but other sections are well represented. Striped fabrics are said to be favored as against plaids. It is claimed by the tailors that, in cutting up, the operation of suitmaking is rendered much simpler by the use of stripes than plaids, as greater pains are required in plaids in matching up the various parts of clothing. Some mills report that they are sold up on these orders.

Fall Buying of Sweaters.

Complaint is heard in the trade that the Fall buying of sweaters in the staple grades is unusually slow. At the same time women's novelties show a decided improvement. The tendency in the novelties seems to be toward lighter weight on the order of angoras and Shetlands. It is generally thought that pure silk and artificial silk garments will be superseded to a considerable degree by those made of either one of the foregoing in combination with wool, such goods, for instance, as have alternating vertical stripes of the respective materials, or with a coat of wool in a solid color with artificial or pure silk trimming. While sales of utility sweaters are merely normal, a good demand is expected soon, particularly in men's lines.

Foreign Orders in View.

It was reported yesterday that representatives of the Russian Government in this city will shortly ask for bids on hosiery, overcoats, and other wearing apparel. Heavy orders in these lines were filled by domestic manufacturers some time ago, but it is understood that large additional supplies are wanted in the near future. Indications point to tenders from one or more of the neutral European countries for army clothing. The identity of these prospective buyers is being kept under cover for the time being. The inability of some of the neutral countries, whose armies have been mobilized, to enforce their territorial integrity, to manufacture sufficient clothing to supply the troops requires that the goods be obtained here.

The Cloak and Suit Situation.

While opinions in the cloak and suit trade differ somewhat as to the retarding effect on buying of the recent strike possibilities, it is pretty generally acknowledged that business is going along quite well now. One of the features is said to be that present buying is less confined than usual, or that the requirements are being divided more between various houses. While this tends to make the individual orders smaller, it is said that the aggregate business placed to date compares very favorably with that of a year ago. A good business is developing on velvet, velveteen, and corduroy garments, while whipcords, broadcloths, duvetyns, velours, serges, and some gabardines are included in the other popular fabrics. The darker shades of blue, brown, green, &c., lead in the favored colors.

Shoe Sale Well Attended.

Buyers from all over the country, from the Philippines and from Bermuda were in attendance yesterday at the first day of the sale of the stock of the Clark-Hutchinson Company of New York, which is now in liquidation. The goods are being offered by Morse & Rogers, through Van Praag & Co. and Max Kalter, auctioneers, at the former location of the Clark-Hutchinson Company, 125 Duane Street. The buyers represented jobbers and department stores for the most part, and bidding was active. The day's sales total was $37,945, this amount having been realized on 1,050 lots of assorted boots and shoes. Today's offerings will consist of men's, women's, and children's goods and will begin with lot 1,051. The total value of the goods offered is $125,000, and the stock is said to be the largest ever sold at auction, in the local shoe trade.

Selling Too Much Price.

Quite a little complaint is heard among makers of the better grades of men's neckwear that many retailers are apparently going crazy on the subject of price cutting. Their one aim, it is said, seems to be to sell poor goods as cheaply as possible, or, in other words, to sell price instead of quality. In this they are abetted by a certain class of manufacturers, who make a point of buying up all the odd-lot materials they can find and then turning them into alleged neckwear for the benefit of the price slashers. By the manufacturers who complain of this sort of business it is said that not only are the manufacturers and retailers in question selling the poor goods to the detriment of the better ties they have in stock, but they are disgusting the consumers by the inferior quality of the merchandise they offer.

Dress Business Is Good.

While reports from the dress trade vary as to the condition of business, there seems to be little doubt that the manufacturers who are right on the style question are doing well. The bulk of the business on the better dresses at this time is being done on natural waistline effects with wide skirts, many of the skirts being draped. Long sleeves continue to be featured, in spite of reports from Paris that the three-quarter sleeve is on the way. It is said to be doubtful if the three-quarter sleeve is shown in this market much before Spring. In some of the cheaper lines the princess and redingote effects are being played up still. A general range of satin-faced silks leads the list of popular materials in the better dresses, they often being used in combination with Georgette crepe and other fabrics. There is very little doing in taffeta afternoon dresses, but in light colors for evening wear taffeta garments are moving well. Velvet and velveteen dresses are beginning to share well in the demand, they being wanted for late Fall and Winter wear. The demand for woolen dresses is confined largely to the cheaper and medium-priced lines. As a general rule, the buyers are said to be coming in a little later than usual this season.

ANOTHER SIDE TO IT.

Manufacturers Wish the Rule as to Samples to Remain.

The action of the Merchants' Association in sending a special committee to Washington to protest in behalf of importers against the recent Treasury Department order limiting the importation of textile samples, free of duty and unmutilated, to those not exceeding nine inches, brought out protests yesterday from representatives of domestic woolen and cotton mills who are members of the association.

A prominent factor in the domestic woolen cloth industry said to a reporter for THE TIMES that the sending of the special committee to the Capital to favor one element in the association, while the other—the domestic manufacturers—opposed any modification in the new rules just promulgated was, to put it mildly, an unusual proceeding. This man, who reflected the opinion of other domestic textile interests seen, stated that the importation of the articles in controversy free of duty has really ceased to be "sample" business altogether, and become a regular merchandising proposition.

The domestic manufacturers claim that they have lost heavy sales owing to the ability of jobbers to import samples free of duty. Some of the mills have been told by the jobbers in the so-called book houses that, if they would make a lower price on cloth ordered for samples, they would be given the orders for both material for make-up and samples. Most of the mills have refused to do business on this basis, it was said. The indications are that the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Woolen and Worsted Association and other textile organizations will make representations to Secretary McAdoo asking that the present regulations made effective Aug. 1, be continued.

At the office of the Merchants' Association it was said S. Christy Meade, Secretary of the organization, was out of town, while W. H. Mahoney, Manager of the association's Industrial Bureau, who accompanied the special committee to Washington, was not expected back until this morning. In the absence of these officials, nobody could be found to comment on the protests of the manufacturers opposed to the association's participation, as an organization, in the sample controversy.

Fashion Show Drew Big Crowd.

The opening session of the Shelton Looms and Associated Garment Manufacturers' Fashion Show at the Ritz-Carlton was well attended yesterday. A variety of excellent models of garments and hats, all of them showing the use and adaptation of pile fabrics, competed for the prizes offered. In the competition for these prizes the exhibits were judged from the viewpoint of superiority in design, workmanship, and salability. These firms were returned winners in their respective classes: Gratz, Baer & Gratz, two prizes; S. Shoyer & Co., Philadelphia; Edward Kolbert, two prizes; Leo F. Sturm, and Weinstein & Klipstein. The Board of Judges was made up of Miss M. Garrett, B. Altman Company; A. Kuehn, Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh; Clyde Stevens, William Hengerer Company; Buffalo; M. Steinfeld, Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis; Mrs. Edna W. Chase of Vogue; Mrs. Carolyn Radnor-Lewis of Harper's Bazar; Edwin Goodman of Bergdorf & Goodman Company, and John M. O'Connor of the American Cloak and Suit Review. The final session of the show will be held at the Biltmore this afternoon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly e. and s. e.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e., except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Thunder showers Thur. and probably Fri.; mod. s. e. to s. winds.

La.—Thunder showers Thur. and probably Fri.; mod. s. winds.

S. Tex.—Fair in s., rain in n. Thur. Fri. fair, except rain in n. e.; warmer in n.; variable winds, mostly s. on the coast.

W. Tex.—Fair Thur., except thunder showers in w. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Rain Thur. Fri. fair in w., rain in e.

Ark.—Rain Thur. and probably Fri.; warmer Fri.

Tenn.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ky.—Showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., probably showers in s. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs., warmer in e. Fri. fair; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Cloudy, probably rain, Thurs. Fri., unsettled, probably rain.

Mo.—Unsettled in n., probably rain in s. and cen. Thurs. Fri., probably rain.

Wis., Minn.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy and probably unsettled Thurs. Fri., probably showers.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably showers in e. and cen.

Kan.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably rain in e. and cen.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. Yeager, dry goods; R. G. Yeager, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, jewelry, leather goods; 320 Church.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; J. F. Diefenderfer, silks, vel ets, dress goods, linings, umbrellas; 312 4th Av.
ATLANTA—National Straw Works; A. Kaufman, braids, straws; 621 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. D. Hainer, housefurn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—L. Sylvester & Sons; J. Sylvester, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods, girls' coats; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; I. M. Parsons, linens, white goods; 148 West 25th.
BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; E. G. Freiburger, cotton goods, towelings; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. Berk, corsets, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Well-Made Pants Co.; J. A. Fiest, pants; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BAY CITY—Hawley Dry Goods Co.; S. C. Musical, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets, notions; Marie Antoinette.
BINGHAMTON—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Navarre.
BINGHAMTON.—Halpert & Jacobs; A. Jacobs, men's, women's, children's clothing, furn. goods; Endicott.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. J. Montgomery, carpets; 225 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. M. Hatch & Co.; W. M. Hatch, rugs; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, ready-to-wear; Miss F. Hahn, women's waists, knit goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss E. S. Hutchinson, muslin underwear; L. F. Hill, inexpensive dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; W. M. Rhodes, flannels, blankets; 396 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; N. Jowett, millinery, trimmings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Biedeman, women's suits; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Peck, crepe de chine, kimonos, petticoats; Miss Vincent, women's coats; Miss McCrossen, women's costumes, dresses; Mrs. Barrett, women's machine made dresses; Miss Morrissey, coton waists; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Kennedy Co.; B. A. Wortman, boys' clothing; Latham.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, lace curtains, portieres; Miss J. L. McClusky, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Mrs. E. S. Hutchinson, cotton underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, women's, misses' coats, skirts; 15 East 26th.
BRADFORD, Penn.—J. Krenison & Bro.; Miss K. Reidy, millinery; Breslin.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simons, muslin underwear, misses', infants' wear; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; H. N. Desmarets, general mdse.; 351 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Wm. Bader, carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss F. Bowser, millinery; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman & Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Ferguson, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—S. F. Plath, furs; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; J. S. Hyland, millinery; Park Avenue.
CHICAGO—The Fair; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Raphael Weil & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; 15 E. 26th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—A. Gustafson, furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd & Co.; A. L. Kessner, general mdse.; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, fancy goods, white goods, linens; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Tepe, misses' coats, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. R. Solomon, coats, skirts; Miss Kessler, coats, skirts; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—A. Smith, men's furn. goods, hats, shoes; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; Miss M. Higgins, pattern hats; 225 4th Av.; Flanders.
CINCINNATI—The Fair; H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods, silks; Miss L. Warner millinery; F. Fischel, art, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—Children's Shop; Miss M. De Vaney, children's, infants', misses' wear; Navarre.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss A. Wiener, art needlework; C. N. Rexford, laces; 18 W. 35th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss K. F. Burch, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, laces, embroideries; 69 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; J. A. Kirven, genl. mdse.; 69 5th Av.
CYNTHIA, Ky.—Reister's Dept. Store; Mrs. Reister, suits, coats, dresses; Miss Irvine, dresses, millinery; J. H. Reister, carpets, children's wear; 104 Madison Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Wels Bros. Co.; A. Wels, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 West 32d.
DENVER—Armstrong-Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats, braids; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. T. Moody, dress and white goods, prints, silks; 200 5th Av.
EL PASO—J. Stolaroff, staples; Mrs. J. Stolaroff, cloaks, suits, waists, women's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.; Marseilles.
ELYRIA, Ohio—J. Lersch & Co.; J. Lersch, silks, laces, notions; 1,270 B'way.
ERIE, Penn.—Osborne-Norman Co.; Miss M. J. Smith, petticoats, corsets; 1,170 B'way.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Smith & Bristow; A. A. Bristow, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Great Northern.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Robinson, Schwenn Co.; P. Robinson, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, cloaks; Navarre.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins Co., Ltd.; J. E. McKechnie, silks, dress goods; A. W. Day, mdse. mgr.; 23 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, embroidery, neckwear; 2 Walker; Wallick.
INDIANA, Penn.—Bon Ton; S. W. Roe, J. Sherer, millinery, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.; Strand.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Selig, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; E. M. Wiles, notions, furn. goods, mf'g dept.; 320 Bwy.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mrs. A. G. Patterson, art embroidery; Mr. Rusk, representing; H. Schuman, white goods; H. Wilson, domestics, blankets, beddings; 1,270 Broadway.
JACKSON—R. E. Kennington; Miss L. Rogers, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Great Northern.
JACKSON, Mich.—S. J. Johnson Co.; Miss E. Williams, notions; Miss W. Williams, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Calhoun, underwear; S. Johnson, general mdse.; Marseilles.
JACKSON, Mich. — Glasgow Bros.; A. S. Glasgow, cloaks, suits, clothing; Great Northern.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, suits, cloaks, waists, furs; 225 5th Av.; Belleclaire.
KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready to wear; 1270 Broadway.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—The Muller; Miss A. Snodgrass, millinery; 353 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Hager Bros.; H. E. Musselman, men's furn. goods; 75 Spring; Herald Square.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; C. G. Wilson, linens, cotton goods; 116 W. 32d.
LOS ANGELES—M. Hale Co.; G. Panell, cloaks, suits, millinery; 50 Union Square; Breslin.
LOUISVILLE—Abe C. Levi; A. C. Levi, silks; 200 5th Av.
LOWELL—P. & Q. Shop; J. F. White, manager; Collingwood.
MARINETTE, Wis.—Lauerman Bros. Co.; M. J. Cushman, dry goods, dress goods, silks; linens; 470 4th Av.
McALESTER, Okla.—S. Oppenheim, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Great Northern.
MEMPHIS—E. Alperin, dry goods; Herald Square.
MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 353 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. Knox, hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. L. Gearhart, house furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
MONROE, La.—Meyer Bros.; S. Meyer, ladies' garments; 72 Leonard.
MONROE, La.—Meyer Bros.; S. Meyer, dry goods; 72 Leonard; Bonta-Narragansett.
MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Fair; G. T. Gibbons, clothing, furn. goods; M. B. Ray, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; Miss A. Durrett, hosiery, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knot Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. E. Brandon, muslin underwear, kimonos, silks, petticoats, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
NEW BEDFORD—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; D. M. Lamitie, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, petticoats, house dresses, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, cloaks, suits, waists; J. H. Culler, shoes; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Gamble-Desmond Co.; P. J. Winter, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, muslin underwear, corsets; 470 4th Av.; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, pants, umbrellas; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 1,270 B'way.
NOBLES—S. Leeker, general mdse.; 40 East 22d.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss K. Cohn, neckwear; 1,270 B'way; Gregorian.
NORFOLK—Burk & Co.; R. Fensterfald, general buyer; St. Andrew.
NORRISTOWN—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
PAWTUCKET—D. Harley Co.; Miss A. M. Veigh, Miss S. E. McKenna, millinery; Continental.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. Bernstein, dry goods; 75 Spring.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; Miss L. Bigerstaff, laces, embroideries; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss A. Morris, notions; Miss C. Doughty, jewelry; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' suits, coats; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Sharpe, cassimeres, woolens; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Burstein & Co.; H. Burstein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, J. Hirschel, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, basement; C. H. Burkholder, millinery; Miss E. Eckert, misses', children's coats, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Martin, neckwear, handkerchiefs; Miss Sweeney, waists; Miss M. Gillenhoth, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; J. T. McWeenie, waists; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, coats; 364 5th Av.; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss A. M. Shuster, millinery; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; J. Bibro, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
POTSDAM, N. Y.—Lockwood Dept. Store; R. L. Sisson, dry goods, millinery, general mdse., Continental.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—H. Sternfield & Co.; H. Sternfield, children's dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. E. Bible, carpets; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Fashion Cloak Co.; H. V. Sternfield, suits, dresses, waists; 470 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—L. Dimond & Sons; R. Krauss, housefurnishing goods; Prince George.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNiece, gloves; 220 5th Av.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, dress, goods, silks; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. H. Grattendink, general merchandise; Flanders.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann & Co.; Miss L. Jones, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ROANOKE—Baldwin Bros. Co.; R. J. Baldwin, women's, misses', children's ready to wear; Broadway Central.
ROANOKE—G. MacBain Co.; T. M. Walshe, housefurn. goods, china; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; Mrs. R. Driscoll, art needlework; Miss M. J. Geary, muslin underwear; P. F. Mannion, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. N. Foote, wall paper; E. R. Leavens, wash goods; G. M. Pratt, domestics, linings; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—E. W. Edwards & Son; W. Coon, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; L. K. Boyd, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Western Furniture Co.; A. Bitter, C. H. Bitter, furniture; Herald Sq.
ROCHESTER—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, clothing; 200 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; A. H. Rauhoff, domestics; 220 5th Av.
SAVANNAH—I. Silver & Bro.; I Silver, ready to wear; Marlborough.
SCRANTON—Penn Waist & Dress Co.; H. Levy, silks; 1,133 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; F. F. Miller, cloaks; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Roberts Cloak & Suit Co.; P. Roberts, cloaks, suits, skirts; 170 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss L. Frank, ladies' coats; 15 E. 26th.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Charles H. Heer D. G. Co.; E. H. Drake, general mdse.; 320 Church.
STERLING, Ill.—J. K. Chester Co.; C. L. Stecker, carpets, general mdse.; Flanders.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; Gurnsey B. Williams, S. G. Bloomer, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. Co.; H. G. Robinson, hosiery, men's furn. goods, knit underwear, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.; Latham.
SYRACUSE—Neal & Hyde; J. I. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard.
SYRACUSE—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. A. David, upholstery goods; Wallick's.
TOLEDO—Morgan-Anderson Co.; D. S. Morgan, waists, dresses; 39 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Haas Co.; Mr. Loper, ladies' dresses; 1,261 B'way.
UTICA—J. A. Roberts & Co.; E. W. Miller, dress goods, silks, velvets; Breslin.
VALDOSTA, Ga.—Varnadoe & Bro.; A. W. Varnadoe, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
VICKSBURG—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. Fromont, dress goods, silks, linings; 116 W. 32d; Continental.
WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, flannels, blankets, upholstery, floor coverings, furniture; Grand.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; I. E. Pronani, china, glass; Miss E. Hart, costumes, dresses; 354 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Bro.; H. Lansburgh, suits, dresses, skirts; 1 W. 34th.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; G. Burns, housefurnishing goods; Mr. Brown, general mdse.; 320 Church.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss R. Keeley, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss R. Kiely, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes & Co.; G. L. Moran, white goods, linings, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER—Bon Marche; Mrs. J. Spinney, cloaks, suits, skirts; Broztell.
WORCESTER—J. C. MacInnes Co.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 432 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Berger, children's garments; Miss Rosenberg, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—W. H. Keech Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O.—G. M. McKelvey Co.; W. B. Breen, toys, leather goods; 1,270 B'way.
YOUNGSTOWN—Central Store Co.; W. H. Toulmin, ready to wear; Navarre.
YOUNGSTOWN—G. M. McKelvey Co.; E. L. McKelvey, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added ten new accounts to their list. They include the G. M. McKelvey Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me., and Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.

The Gurnsey B. Williams Company and the Syracuse Dry Goods Company, jobbers, Syracuse, N. Y., have consolidated, with a capital stock of $500,000. The business will be continued under the name of the Syracuse Dry Goods Company. A local office will be maintained at 320 Broadway, with L. L. Quereau in charge.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

William Livingston, Auct., 308 Canal St., 3266 Franklin, advances; consignments solicited. Cash buyers, high-grade mdse. preferred.

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HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 27 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers machny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, it's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Tel. 2950 Franklin. Buys All Kinds Stocks and Plants.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County. 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 325.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

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Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

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26 buildings, 9-hole golf course, 5 athletic fields, gymnasium, batting cage, tennis courts, quarter-mile track.
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"The Castle"—Only 40 minutes from New York. Upper School for girls 13 to 25. Lower School for girls 7 to 13. Graduating and Special Courses, including Vocational, Art, Music, Literature, Languages. Catalog.
Address, Miss C. E. Mason, LL. M., Box 982, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

New York University Law School
THREE divisions—morning, afternoon, evening, to suit convenience of student. Three-year course. Degree of LL.B., LL.M., J.D.
School opens Sept. 20.
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FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
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Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Head Master, Box 121.

Stevens School River St., bet. 5th & 6th, Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 13TH, 1915.
Registration Days, Sept. 7 and 8.
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Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
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TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON
Irving School for Boys.
J. M. Furman, Headmaster, Box 777.

TEACHER takes six backward boys to teach at home. Oestreicher, 495 8th Av.

USES NEW PRINCIPLE IN IGNITION SYSTEM

Varley's Discovery Has Been Incorporated in Many Transformers.

HOTTER SPARK OBTAINED

In Addition to Usual Low and High Tension Windings, a Choke Coil Is Used.

A new principle in electrical transformer action which is expected to prove an important advance in ignition systems as applied to automobile and other internal combustion engines has been discovered by Richard Varley of Jersey City. The principle, which can be used with nearly any source of alternating current, has been incorporated in a large number of transformers for ignition purposes, where the potential at the secondary terminals has been shown to be more than eight times as great as could be obtained from the regular type of transformer. In other words, a hotter and more lasting spark is obtained with simplified apparatus.

Mr. Varley's discovery is described by The Horseless Age in its issue today, in part as follows:

"Mr. Varley employs a specially wound transformer, which, connected in circuit with the armature of a low-tension magneto, provides a high-tension ignition system that is in many respects different from all others known, and the arc flame is obtained without the necessity of winding the secondary upon the magneto armature.

Choke Coil Is Used.

"The new transformer has a closed iron circuit, and, in addition to the usual low and high-tension windings, a third winding, known as a choke coil, is used and is wound preferably under the high-tension winding. This choke coil occupies very little space and usually consists of one layer of turns under the secondary, or half of the turns may be placed on either side of the secondary.

"The chief advantage resulting from the use of this choke coil winding is that no condenser is required across the breaker contacts—provided, of course, that the three windings are properly proportioned. The secondary discharge from the new transformer is said to be of long duration and to have all the characteristics of the spark delivered by a high-tension magneto with both primary and secondary windings on the armature and with a condenser.

"With this three-coil transformer the primary winding is connected to any source of alternating current and the mechanical circuit breaker is of the usual type and placed in the choke coil circuit. The generator armature is of the H-type and contains only one winding, the generator being positively driven by the engine in the usual manner. The size of the transformer is reduced by about half as compared with the usual arc, primarily in consequence of the elimination of the condenser and the reduced bulk of the secondary winding.

Reduces the Magnetic Flux.

"The choke coil is used in circuit with an interrupter opened and closed by a cam. When the circuit is closed while the alternating current flows through the primary coil, an induced current flows in it which creates a counter-magnetizing force and greatly reduces the magnetic flux through that leg of the magnet core on which the choke coil secondary coil are wound, the greater portion of the magnetic flux created by the primary winding returning through leakage paths past the secondary coil.

"Rotation of the cam causes a sudden opening of the choke coil circuit, and as the cam is in synchronous relation to the generator, the circuit may be opened when the current wave is at its maximum. At the instant of separation of the contacts a high voltage is induced in the secondary coil, and if the coil terminals are sufficiently close together a flaming discharge is produced and continues for the balance of the current wave in the secondary, unless arrested by another short circuiting of the choke coil. The high voltage at the secondary terminals is due to the inrush of flux into the core leg surrounded by the secondary winding.

Current in Secondary Circuit.

"When the arc is established, current flows in the secondary circuit and the ampere turns of the secondary coil produce an effect similar to that of the choke coil, that is, they restrain the inflow of flux and prevent an abrupt or instantaneous exhaustive discharge of energy at high voltage.

"The secondary winding also acts somewhat in the manner of a condenser, by suppressing the spark at the breaker contacts. With all three windings properly proportioned and with a very small potential across the contacts (obtained by making the choke coil with few turns of heavy wire) there is little or no tendency to sparking at the contacts upon opening of the choke coil circuit.

"By making the turns of the choke coil winding the same as the primary and connecting the choke coil in parallel with the primary, the circuit breaker can be placed in either circuit. With these arrangements a condenser may be used across the breaker contacts. The secondary may be divided, with half of the turns over the primary winding and the other half over the choke coil winding, both secondaries being connected in series, or the secondary may also be placed directly over the iron core midway between the primary and choke coil windings. Preference, however, is given to the scheme where the choke coil winding is such as to obviate the need of a condenser.

Startling Increase in Voltage.

"This new transformer principle can best be demonstrated by connecting to the house circuit, where alternating current is available. A transformer wound to step up the voltage to, say, 3,000 at the secondary with the choke coil open, will, when the choke coil is connected to a vibrator, show a startling increase in voltage at the secondary, something like 24,000, the vibrator vibrating in synchronism with the primary current.

"The discovery of this transformer principle was brought about by an endeavor to design a coil to work with an external source of alternating current, the secondary discharge to have all of the characteristics of the spark from a high-tension magneto with revolving primary and secondary windings, the energizing current to be alternating to prevent pitting of the breaker contacts.

Can Be Used On Many Cars.

"When, in the course of the experimental work, coils with closed iron circuit were used, the potential at the secondary terminals was far too low, and if the turns were increased the voltage was raised at the expense of the amperage. But by the introduction of the third winding startling results were obtained. The voltage in the secondary was multiplied and the arc maintained by the continued current in the primary.

"The new transformer can be used on cars fitted with direct connected, continuous current, two-pole dynamos for lighting purposes, as it is a simple matter to fasten slip-rings to the armature of the lighting machine and take off a suitable alternating current, thereby eliminating the use of a magneto, provided the lighting machine is of a size sufficiently large to permit of being driven at magneto speed."

McCANN WILL DEFEND SUIT.

Richard Croker's Nephew Has $7,300 Default Judgment Opened.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday granted permission to Charles E. F. McCann, lawyer son-in-law of Frank W. Woolworth, and nephew of Richard Croker, to open a default judgment for $7,300 obtained against him by Mrs. Sarah A. Frazier. Mrs. Frazier was a sister of Richard Croker's first wife, who is dead. McCann is permitted to put in a defense and the suit will be placed on the trial calendar for the Fall term of the court.

The complaint recites that prior to September, 1894, Catherine Frazier, mother of the plaintiff, died, and in her will named as trustee Maria J. McCann, sister of the plaintiff and mother of the defendant lawyer. Under the terms of the will, Mrs. McCann was to collect the rents from 2,166 Second Avenue, and pay them over to the plaintiff for life, and at Mrs. Frazier's death the property was to go to the defendant, McCann. There was an alternative power given to Mrs. McCann, the complaint recites, to sell the property and invest the proceeds in other realty.

Further, the complaint sets forth, in October, 1900, Mrs. McCann, as trustee, deeded the property, without consideration, over to the defendant McCann. McCann, on Nov. 6, 1903, sold the property for $7,300. Then, without the plaintiff's knowledge, Mrs. Frazier says, he invested the proceeds in the property at 157 East 118th Street. Upon which there was a first mortgage of $15,000. Later, this property was foreclosed at a price insufficient to satisfy the first mortgage, and the $7,300 was lost to the Frazier estate. Mrs. Frazier asked that McCann be compelled to file an accounting.

Yesterday McCann declared that the transfer of the property to him was made at the request of the plaintiff, that the sale was made with her consent and the proceeds turned over to her directly. He denies absolutely that he made any investment of the $7,300 in the property in 118th Street. He also pleads the statute of limitations as a defense.

MAY BUY CORONA BANK.

Bank of Long Island Offers $180 a Share for $100,000 Stock.

The Bank of Long Island, with main office in Jamaica and branches in Flushing, College Point, Far Rockaway and Woodhaven, has offered to purchase the First National Bank of Corona at $180 a share for its capital stock. The proposal has been referred to the shareholders of the Corona bank and it is believed the purchase will be consummated.

The holders of more than 500 shares of Corona bank stock have signified their willingness to sell at the figure stipulated. There are 1,000 shares of First National of Corona with a par value of $100. The bank was founded in 1907 by William J. Hamilton and C. W. Copp of Flushing and Henry S. Johnston of Elmhurst.

Conference of Hebrew Scholars.

A conference of Hebrew scholars was held yesterday at Wave Crest Manor, Wave Crest, L. I., to consider plans for the publication of a number of Hebrew classics. Among those present were Professor Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Drs. Israel Friedlaender, Alexander Marx, and Louis Ginsberg of the Faculty of this institution; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, President of the Union Theological Seminary, Cincinnati; Drs. David Philipson and Jacob Z. Lauterbach of the Faculty of that seminary; Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of Dropsie College of Philadelphia; Dr. Henry Malter of the Faculty of this college, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi Temple Beth-El, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
FOR COLLEGE ENTRANCE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

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259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

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NEW TERM BEGINS SEPT. 20TH
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams." DAY DEPT., 9 to 2:30. AND EVENING DEPT.

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Blair Academy for Boys—100-acre campus; lake. 8 modern buildings, gymnasium, swimming-pool. Endowed. Terms $400. JOHN C. SHARPE, A. M., D. D., Headmaster, Box U, Blairstown, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Write for Catalog, Box 17, GARDEN CITY, L. I
WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster.

Moravian Seminary & College for Women
Bethlehem, Pa. Accredited. 174th year Sept. 22, 1915.

Suffield School for Boys, Suffield Conn.—Prepares thoroly for college and business; rate $350. Write for catalogue. Address Box C.

Warrenton Country School for Young Ladies, Warrenton, Va.

Manhattan College, B'way and 131st St. Studies resumed Sept. 13. Write for catalogue.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

N. Y. College Music, 128 East 58th St.—Exceptional instruction all branches music.

RUBBISH INJUNCTION BLOW TO MERCHANTS

City Will Ask Delay While Seeking Way to Dispose of "Trade Waste."

PRIVATE DUMPS INADEQUATE

Business Men Warned They Must Dispose of Their Own Refuse After August 22.

So much complaint has reached Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston against the injunction granted by Justice Edward G. Whitaker of the Supreme Court to the contracting firm of Dailey & Ivins, restraining the city from removing from buildings not dwellings, "trade waste," which includes all rubbish except garbage, that the Commissioner took the matter up with the Corporation Counsel yesterday, and the latter decided to ask the Court for a stay.

The injunction affects thousands of business concerns whose waste has been carted to city dumps by the Street Cleaning Department, there to be handled by the Dailey & Ivins firm. It goes into effect on Aug. 23, and Commissioner Fetherston wants more time to consult owners of buildings and private cartmen as to the disposal of such waste in future. All stores, factories and business establishments are affected, and hereafter, at the cost of thousands of dollars, their rubbish must be taken by private cartmen to private dumps.

As the number of private dumps is limited, merchants will face the danger of having no place to dump their rubbish, and to find a solution, Commissioner Fetherston has arranged a conference of all parties interested. The private cartmen will meet this evening to discuss the matter with the Commissioner.

Just why the contracting firm asked the injunction, when it meant a loss of more than $200,000 to them, was a puzzle to city officials, until it was reported yesterday that the firm hoped for a new contract with the city, that would greatly increase its revenue.

The present contract, effective on Jan. 2, 1914, provides that for three years Dailey & Ivins are to have sole jurisdiction over the city dumps and that the city shall pay 23 9-10 cents for disposing of every cubic yard and a half of rubbish. The contractors applied last April for an injunction to restrain the city from depositing city dumps rubbish from buildings not used as dwellings. They said they could not handle the rubbish in "dump scows" and consequently were losing money. Much of the trade waste consists of boxes and barrels, which are difficult to dispose of, particularly when burned on dumps in residential districts. Justice Whitaker on July 8 granted the injunction, and on July 23 signed the judgment which becomes operative on Aug. 23.

When Commissioner Fetherston took office he saw trouble ahead over trade waste, and had a bill passed by the last Legislature, "To legalize the use of city property for the disposal of refuse by private individuals, firms, or corporations, and to regulate and control such use; to charge private individuals, firms, and corporations for the disposal of trade waste, which now costs the city about $200,000 a year, and to permit the city to collect and dispose of trade waste at fixed prices." Another bill, providing for an incinerator, was vetoed by Governor Whitman.

The Commissioner said yesterday that under the new law the city could handle the situation, except that it lacked equipment. As soon as he had the funds, he said, he would solve the trade waste problem immediately. In the meantime, he said, he was willing to co-operate to relieve the embarrassment of merchants, and his department issued this notice:

The Supreme Court has enjoined the Department of Street Cleaning from delivering, dumping, or depositing on the scows or other transporting conveyances of the contractors "material which is collected from department stores, factories, business establishments, and buildings, no portions of which are used as dwellings or residences by others than caretakers, janitors, or watchmen in the employ of those conducting the business.

On and after Monday, Aug. 22, 1915, the department must refuse to receive at the city dumps waste material of any kind whether ashes, rubbish, or otherwise, (excepting garbage,) which has been collected from such department stores, factories, business establishments, and business buildings, and must discontinue collecting waste material, (excepting garbage) of any kind from such business places.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it will be incumbent upon the owners of such buildings and business places to make provision for the removal of their waste materials, (excepting garbage,) and for the disposal of the same at places other than the city dumps.

If the owners of buildings are forced to deal with private cartmen the cartmen will reap a golden harvest, but if not enough private dumps are available cartmen and owners of buildings will face a serious problem.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	72.12	71.58	71.78	..
Industrials	84.88	82.80	84.06	..

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Aug. 6	77.17	75.71	76.51	+.46
Aug. 7	76.87	75.75	75.97	-.54
Aug. 9	77.10	75.81	76.72	+.75
Aug. 10	78.05	76.60	77.45	+.73
Aug. 11	78.29	76.70	77.10	-.35
Aug. 12	77.77	76.59	77.07	-.03
Aug. 13	77.45	75.87	76.54	-.53
Aug. 14	77.11	76.04	76.66	+.12
Aug. 16	78.25	76.54	77.65	+.99
Aug. 17	78.79	77.32	77.87	+.22
Aug. 18	78.50	77.19	77.92	+.05

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*Aug., 1915	78.29 Aug. 11	..73.49 Aug. 2	..76.66
Aug., 1914	Exchange closed.		
Aug., 1913	71.65 Aug. 13	..68.88 Aug. 2	..71.11
Aug., 1912	84.65 Aug. 14	..81.92 Aug. 1	..83.47
Aug., 1911	82.54 Aug. 30	..73.40 Aug. 30	..77.77
Year, *1915	78.79 Aug. 17	..58.99 Feb. 24	..76.66
Year, 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	..57.47 July 30	..60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	..63.09 Feb. 1	..68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	..75.24 Feb. 1	..78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 June 26	..69.57 Sep. 25	..77.09

*To date.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

BURRITT S. MILLS, salesman of 103 West Fifty-fifth Street, one of the heirs of the late Ogden Mills, well known in railroad and financial circles, who died a few years ago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,535 and assets of $185, consisting of cash, $93; loans, $95, and income from the estate of Mr. Layng and an undivided interest in the contingent remainder of that estate, amounts unknown. He has pleaded this contingent interest for loans obtained from the Real Estate Title Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $15,500; Alfred W. Ireland, $5,700; Henry W. Goddard, $4,708; W. A. D. Lebouttiller of Larchmont, $2,500, and Chas. R. Hoffman, $500. These creditors are secured. There are about sixty creditors in all, with eight whose claims are for an unknown amount. Among the unsecured creditors are C. L. Bernheimer of 10 Wall Street, $3,000; Mrs. J. D. Layng, $400 loan; J. Layng Mills, $325, loan; Hotel Martinique, $152; Hotel Falmouth, Portland, Me., $127; Orchid Floral Company, $25, for flowers. Other debts are for four doctors' bills, $384; household supplies, carriage hire, electric light, telephone, rent, pianos, jewelry, and clothes. Robert H. Gay, of 52 Wall Street, is attorney.

MUNRO CHEMICAL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Munro Chemical Company of 1 Liberty Street by these creditors: M. W. Larendon & Co., $8,500; George L. Hammond & Co., $182, and Carrie E. Clark Company, $1,196. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by paying a telephone bill of $9 on July 23. The company was incorporated on April 18, 1910, with capital stock of $5,000, and has a factory in Brooklyn.

MORRIS GREENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Greenberg, jobber in dry goods at 215 Eldridge Street, by these creditors: Morris Hanft, $312; I. Simon, $81, and Kaplan & Gerber, $285. Liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $900.

GEORGE WIENER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against George Wiener, dealer in millinery supplies at 339 Grand Street, by these creditors: Linder & Berger, Inc., $503; Leon Greenberg, $90, and Max Kameny, $72. He made an assignment on Tuesday. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $1,000.

LESTER AUTLER, traveling salesman, of 561 West 148d Street, formerly an officer of the Joseph Autler Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $66,895 and no assets. Of the liabilities $58,315 were secured by bond and mortgage on 518 West 125th Street and 26 Sixth Avenue, which have been foreclosed, and part of the other liabilities is for guaranteeing payment of goods sold to the Joseph Autler Company.

EDWARD H. WERNBERG, stationer, who had an office at 56 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,720 and assets of $84 in accounts.

WILMER M. WUTTLE of 156 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,032 and assets $275 in accounts.

BELL DRY GOODS CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Bell Dry Goods Company at 137 Essex Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

GLUCKSHEIN & HERTZ.—Judge Mayer has confirmed the composition of Glasshelm & Hertz, manufacturers of braids at 40 West Twentieth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL KAPLAN & BROTHERS, (corporation,) dealers in clothing at 149 Canal Street and 385 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, have made a settlement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, and Judge Mayer has confirmed the composition.

NEADERTHAL & CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Neaderthal & Co., Inc., manufacturers of furs at 39 West 38th Street, with creditors at 10 cents on the dollar.

LUNINE & TUCKER, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 26 East Twenty-third Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $12,000 and assets of $5,150, consisting of stock $1,900 and fixtures $250.

DAVID ESTRIN, dealer in trunks and leather goods at 396 Lenox Avenue and 2,028 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $8,044, nominal assets of $1,075 and actual assets of $612.

SAMUEL KAPLAN.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Samuel Kaplan, manufacturer of waists at 118 West Twenty-second Street and 275 Grand Street. Mr. Kaplan withdrew his application for a discharge, before the referee.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against Boston French Range Co., Inc., Boston. It is claimed that on July 28 the company committed act of bankruptcy in transferring portion of its property to Dodge Plating Co. Creditors who filed petition are FitzDane & Co., $853.63; A. J. Wilkinson & Co., $52.64, and the Morandi-Proctor Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Max Cohen, a peddler, 1,087 West 13 St., Voluntary petition. Liabilities, $14,496; assets, $11,065.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

EDWARD DAVIDOW, salesman, 600 West 116th St., formerly a cloak manufacturer; liabilities, $235,459.

ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, 37 Broome St., formerly liquors; liabilities, $208,242.

ACHILLE BORGO, restaurant manager, 150 West 47th St., formerly kept the Casino at Narragansett Pier; liabilities, $20,910.

MICHAEL A. COHEN, clerk, 300 West 49th St.

FERDINAND V. MORRISON, JR., coal, 2,880 Marion Av.

SAMUEL ETKIN, tailor, 1,235 Franklin Av.

MAX DREWITZ, salesman, 1,851 Prospect Av., formerly furs.

FRANK J. MALONE, clerk, 258 West 101st St.

LOUIS COHEN, upholstery supplies, 121 East 18th St.

DANIEL J. TIEMAN, JR., manufacturer satin white enamel, Mamaroneck.

WILLIAM N. MARTIN, clerk, Kingston.

JACOB HARRIS, shoes, Rondout.

PHILIP SELDES, pants, 43 Walker St.

JOSEPH FORDON, manager, 55 St. Nicholas Terrace.

DAVID KOHAN, clerk, 25 Rutgers St.

EMANUEL MOSKOWITZ, pants, 684 Broadway.

PALESTINE & NEMSER, furs, 279 7th Av.

JACOB SCHENKEL, trunk hardware, 19 Ludlow St.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aldridge, Arthur—G. M. Finlay..... $116.16
Acker, Robert—D. Evans..... 539.48
Baumann, McWhirter Chemical Co., Inc.—Woolfender Chemical Co..... 294.43
B. Light Co.—Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor in C. N. Y..... 493.21
Black, Madeline—Clawson Mills Co. 2,827.93
Blank, Adolph A.—Old Colony Trust Co. 136.50
Bloomingdale, William C., Inc.—M. F. Burtt..... 159.20
Cowen, Wm. C.—Fairmount Creamery Co..... 892.73
Cini, Antonio—R. Secco..... 141.86
Daily, William—A. H. Courtney..... 181.38
Esposito, George—American Bonding Co. of Baltimore..... 125.31
Farrell, James E.—P. H. Brinkelmaier et al..... 187.33
Globe Stockingette Co.—G. L. Rosenberg..... 3,302.00
Gerhardt, Charles, Jr.—Jeanette Co..... 261.03
Gardner Crusher Co.—Bethlehem Foundry and Machine Co..... 336.81
Genins, Edw. A. and Gussie—Stewart Distilling Co..... 190.04
Gardner, Charles H.—G. Gardner..... 8,590.61
Hettrick, John T.—West Disinfecting Co..... 1,212.57
Harris, Herman, and H. H. Trunk and Leather Goods Co., Inc.—N. Goldsmith et al..... 920.91
Haigh, Allen T. and George—New York Times Co..... 3,870.97
James F. Griffen Co.—McLoughlin-Donovan, Inc..... 537.60
Jones-Keyser Co.—J. A. Walton..... 363.84
Lovett, Julius—P. Kossoff..... 773.17
Kuschner, Jacob—B. Silverman..... 689.18
Laimber, Francis E.—G. M. Schreifer. 5,513.93
Lehman, Elgar—Butler Bros..... 134.98
Lewis, Albert—E. A. Barnet..... 690.00
Lent, Gussie—City Real Estate Co..... 231.86
Martin, Hugh J.—Henry Klein & Co..... 253.21
Mackey, David J. J. Toppin..... 277.27
Moskowitz, Samuel—W. Jurgens..... 368.52
McCullough, Samuel J.—American Brass and Copper Co..... 188.34
Nelson, Arthur—C. Rosen et al..... 228.65
Olsson, George F.—Mrs. Olsson, costs.. 137.98
Pollack, Samuel—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York..... 207.86
Polster, David—Enterprise Enamel Co.. 605.59
Pekcer, Asreiel and Morris—J. Siegel.... 112.15
Pronasky, Samuel—H. G. Silleck, Jr.... 294.61
Parker, Nance—A. J. Bryant..... 168.34
Potts, Thomas—Empire Moulding Co.... 171.71
Perrin, Howell C.—505 5th Av. Co..... 112.15
Qualitex Chemical Co.—George Borgfeldt & Co..... 219.96
Roth, Julius—J. Seeman et al..... 140.02
Rosenwasser, Morris—M. Marcuson..... 105.17
Schultz, Otto—M. Knief..... 322.27
Seligman, Henry—A. A. Volk..... 256.32
Smith, Della McC.—L. A. I. P. Horton.. 163.42
Stern, Orving C.—G. Nordmann et al.. 760.15
Simpson, Wm. W.—S. Joachim..... 375.37
Townsend, Van Dusen—R. S. King..... 122.66
Thornton, Charles—A. Woetzelman..... 174.17
Weisman, Benjamin—Morris Bernhard Co..... 116.33

In Bronx County.

Bernheimer, Moritz—M. Simon..... $116.91
Kirshenblatt, Louis—L. Samelson..... 163.42
Miller, John W.—J. Englander et al.... 103.15
Rains, Leon A.—John C. Winston Co., Ltd..... 40.57
Reinhardt, Edward—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc..... 77.08
Usbeck, George F.—J. Miller et al..... 85.92

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Appleton, Robert—A. O'Brien, Jan. 25, 1915..... $166.91
Cappell, George F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., May 14, 1915..... 1,000.00
Connecticut Cab Co.—E. Gurney, March 21, 1914..... 2,104.35
Same—Same, June 24, 1915..... 135.90
Same—M. F. Gurney, March 21, 1914. 143.85
Greenwald, Irving, and National Surety Co., People, &c., June 15, 1915..... 2,500.00
Hugh C., Francis F., Fox, and William H. Caffrey—G. E. Peacock et al., Aug. 1, 1913..... 115.40
Hicks, Edgar P.—Broadway Building Co., July 27, 1915..... 633.68
D. Fine Raincoat Co. and Reuben Fine—Plymouth Rubber Co., Aug. 6, 1915.. 686.13
Gordon, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., July 8, 1915..... 5,000.00
Lowther, Charles S. and Clarence—J. H. Rollins et al., Feb. 4, 1908..... 294.80
Pollitz, James—Equitable Trust Co., May 26, 1914..... 118.00
Richman, Sydney—Riverview Garage, Feb. 25, 1915..... 250.65
Samuels, Harry, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., March 12, 1915..... 1,000.00
Schwartz, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Feb. 11, 1915..... 300.00
Wishart, George—Mercedes Repair Co., Feb. 10, 1913..... 786.67
Wishart, George—W. M. Albert, Oct. 7, 1912, (released)..... 264.60
Same—Same, Dec. 5, 1912, (released).. 529.19
Same—Same, April 2, 1913, (released).. 799.29
Ritter, Edward P. V.—J. W. Chapin, July 27, 1915, (vacated)..... 16,264.35
Southwestern Surety Insurance Co.—K. P. Robinson, Aug. 9, 1915, (vacated). 1,027.60

In Bronx County.

Napolis, Edward S.—J. La Spina, May 18, 1914..... 247.97
Richman, Sydney—H. Stark, Feb. 25, 1915..... 230.65

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Adverse weather news furnished the basis for another sharp upturn in wheat yesterday. At one time September, which led the upward movement, was a cent net higher, but the weakness in Northwest markets resulted in late selling, which left final prices ¼c higher to ½c net lower. The local cash market was firm, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.18½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, prompt all rail; No. 2 hard, $1.19, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, to arrive by lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.15¾	1.15¼	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	1.06⅜	1.05½	1.06	1.05⅜	.96
December	1.06⅞	1.05½	1.05⅝	1.10⅛	1.01⅜
May	1.10⅝	1.09½	1.09⅞	1.10⅜	1.08¼

CORN.

Values are affected by general rains in the West and lower temperatures, together with

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To Yield 6.40%

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We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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Investment Bonds

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Situation Engrosses Attention—Stocks Active, for the Most Part Close Higher.

The indications are that we will receive a further large amount of gold whatever steps are taken later in the direction of establishing a huge foreign credit here. The Bank of England so far this week has released over $20,000,000 gold, acording to the daily cable reports of the Bank's gold transactions and it is assumed that most, if not all, of this is intended to be shipped here. Other large amounts of gold are understood to be on the way here from other quarters. It is recognized that this furnishes no solution of the foreign exchange problem—what little recovery as has taken place has been due to the prospect of a great credit and not to the gold shipments—but until some other means of paying for the vast supplies Europe is buying here are supplied, gold will have to continue to come.

Each day strengthens the belief that a credit will be arranged, for it is not thought likely that the exchange situation will be allowed to take its course even to the extent of putting an insurmountable handicap in the way of such part of our exports as Europe can do without if she has to. The problem which the exchange situation presents has very wide ramifications. It is very naturally engrossing the attention of bankers both here and on the other side, but the very magnitude of the problem makes for delay in bringing it to a solution. The problem, however, is not new, recent events have merely accentuated it, and it is thought likely that important steps will be taken before long.

So far as the stock market's relation to the exchange situation is concerned the problems which it presents are remote rather than immediate and traders so far as they concern themselves with the matter at all assume that the situation will be righted in time. They are more impressed with the present receipts of a large amount of gold than with the adverse effect of further possible unsettlement of the exchanges. There was much profit taking yesterday and what appeared to be an effort to give effect to the increased bearishness which has developed among traders in recent days, but the market withstood both these influences to a sufficient extent to afford opportunity to many stocks to show substantial net gains for the day. At the same time the impression spread in important quarters that the situation would be decidedly helped by a check on unrestrained operations for the long account.

On the other hand traders found in the news a good deal of the sort of thing which has fired speculative enthusiasm in recent weeks. More war orders were talked of and the news from the steel trade bore out the earlier indications that war orders and domestic business have combined to bring activity to this most important industry which is in most striking contrast with the extreme dullness into which the steel trade had fallen at the close of last year. The Iron Trade Review said yesterday: "The operations of the steel works of the country, all things considered, are now at full capacity. * * *" In December last the Steel Corporation for a time was operating in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. of capacity.

But not all are thinking of the industrial news. The status of the railroads is a deterrent to many people and more thought is coming to be given to the crop situation. The talk of damage to wheat since the August crop report was compiled is being numbered among the things making for a more cautious attitude toward the stock market, an attitude which, naturally enough, is impressed most upon those who have looked upon the recent advance as having carried the market to rather precarious length, in the sense at least that a large and rapid rise renders a market more vulnerable in the event of possible bad news.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4½	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call 2	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@3	6 mos.	3 @3¼
4 mos.	3 @..		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.67⅛	4.65½	4.66¼
Cables	4.68	4.66¼	4.67

Closing Rates.	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.66¾	4.67
Paris	5.97	5.96
Berlin	81¾	81⅞
Austria	15.07	15.12
Russia	.37.00	..
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.80	5.25
Holland	39⅝	39½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.49	6.48
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	24.00	24.25
Spain		19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.61¼	$4.59¼	$4.61	$4.59

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $363,335,979; balance, $17,745,904; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,904,864.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount bid, 5c premium asked; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium, unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d., off 1-16 d.; New York, 46¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$715,669	$8,556,536	$23,542,179
Int. Rev. ord.	1,535,869	15,682,139	44,936,416
Cor. Inc. tax.	485,188	1,091,332	9,476,497
Miscel.	98,325	2,073 119	6,737,750
Total rcpts.	$2,885,034	$27,403,128	$84,692,843
Expend.	3,302,057	36,819,684	110,091,153
Deficit	467,023	9,416,556	25,398,310

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	982,500
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	88,303,474
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.92 + .05
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅜
41⅛	41¾	22,350	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41	42	39	41⅝	+1
71	71¾	2,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	72	72½	70½	71½	— ½
66	66¼	42,100	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66¾	62½	66⅛	— ⅛
90	91	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	91	90	90	...
102	107	300	Am.B.S.& F.cts.dep	103	103	103	103	-2
62¾	63	59,500	Am. Can	62½	63¾	60⅞	63	+1⅛
106	107	300	Am. Can pf	106⅞	106⅞	106	106	— 1
71	71½	10,200	Am. Car & Fdry	72	72¾	69½	71	— ⅝
142	144	800	Am. Coal Products	143	145¼	144	144	+1
51½	52	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	8⅛	9,400	Am. H. & Leather	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
36⅞	37¾	4,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	36	38⅝	36	37⅝	+1⅛
24	25	100	Am. Ice Securities	24⅜	24⅜	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
13⅜	14	9,300	Am. Linseed	12	14¾	12	14	+2
32½	33	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	31	34	31	32⅞	+3¼
56¼	56¾	5,700	Am. Locomotive	57¼	57½	55⅝	56¼	— ⅛
5¼	6	400	Am. Malt	6¼	6⅞	6	6	— ½
82	82½	4,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81⅞	82¼	81⅞	82	+ ½
54	54½	5,400	Am. Steel F'dries	58	58¾	54	54	+ ¼
111	111½	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅜	111½	110⅜	111¼	+ ¼
123⅜	124	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124½	124¾	124	124	+ ½
37¼	37½	1,000	Am. Woolen	38½	38½	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
91¾	92	300	Am. Woolen pf	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	— ⅛
9½	10	200	Am. Writing P. pf	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
69¾	70	13,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	70	70½	69	70	+ ⅝
102	102¼	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
99	99½	200	Atch. T. & S. F.pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
103	105	200	Atlantic Coast Line	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
80⅞	81	5,600	Baldwin Loco	81⅜	81⅞	70½	81	— ⅛
82⅞	83	2,850	Baltimore & Ohio	83½	83⅝	82½	82⅝	— ⅛
70⅞	71¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
284	285	2,500	Bethlehem Steel	281	289¾	271	288	+5½
139½	140	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
83⅞	85	3,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83½	85⅛	83¼	85	+1½
63⅞	64¼	1,500	Butte & Superior	65	65¼	63½	64	— ⅛
...	41	100	Booth Fisheries	40	40	40	40	-1
17	17⅞	2,100	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs	16	17⅜	16	17¼	+ ⅜
...	38½	1,200	Cal. Petroleum pf	38	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅛
153	153½	2,000	Canadian Pacific	138	154	152½	153⅜	— ¼
45½	45¾	22,500	Central Leather Co	44½	45½	44¼	45¼	+1¼
45⅜	46	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	...
12⅞	13	400	Chi. Great Western	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	...
30½	31	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
82¾	83	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82¾	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	36,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19	20½	19	19¾	+ ⅜
45⅞	47¾	2,700	Chino Copper	45½	46	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	100	C. C. C. & St.L.pf	60⅜	60¾	60½	60½	+ ⅛
55	60	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	60	60	60	60	...
43⅜	43⅝	8,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44½	43	43½	+ ⅜
120	126	1,500	Consolidated Gas	126½	126½	125½	125½	— ⅞
91	91	1,500	Continental Can	91	93	89	90½	— ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	19,200	Corn Products Ref	18	18¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
103	103	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83½	85½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
102	102¼	21,100	Crucible Steel	78	78	73½	76½	+ ½
119	120	100	Crucible Steel pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
140	142	2,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	117	119½	116	119½	+1 4½
114	115	100	Delaware & Hud	140⅜	140⅜	140½	140½	+ ⅛
288½	289	40	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	...
21⅞	22	2,500	Distillers' Secur	29	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
...	99	1,400	Dome Mines	22	22¼	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	1,850	Dupont Powder pf	99	99	99	99	...
...	28⅝	5,900	Erie	28½	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
44	44½	700	Erie 1st pf	44⅝	44¾	44	44	...
20	30¼	200	Federal M. & S.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	+1¼
44	45	300	Federal M. & S. pf	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
252	...	100	Gen. Chemical pf	110½	110½	109½	110½	+ ⅛
2,200	2,300	2,200	General Electric	175⅜	176	174½	174½	—1½
1,850	1,900	1,850	Gen. Mot. v. tr. ctfs	216	218	211⅝	218	+1
200	...	200	Gen. M. pf. v.tr.ctfs	108¼	108¼	108	108	— ¼
63	64	12,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	64¼	64¾	61¼	62¼	—1¾
107	107⅞	100	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	107	—1
115⅞	115⅞	700	Great Northern pf	111½	115¾	115⅛	115⅝	— ⅛
43½	43¾	18,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	43½	43½	42	43¼	— ⅝
66¼	66⅞	17,200	Guggenheim Explor	65⅜	68⅜	65⅜	66⅝	+1
...	...	100	Homestake Mining	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
60	...	60	do., odd lots	118	118	118	118	...
20¼	20½	1,500	Inter.Con.C.v. tr.cfs	20½	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
72⅜	72½	800	Inter. Con. Corp.pf	71½	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	36⅛	56,200	Inspiration Copper	35	36¾	34⅞	36⅜	+ ⅝
20¼	20¾	600	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
20½	21	3,900	Int. Agricultural	20	21½	19	20	+ ½
40½	41	3,025	Int. Agricultural pf	36	41	36	41	+6
106	107¾	700	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106½	107	106	106	— ½
99⅛	101	100	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	— ¾
37½	38¼	50	Int. Paper pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
27⅞	27⅞	1,000	Kansas City South.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
58½	59	500	Kan. City South. pf	58¾	59	58¾	58¾	...
54	54½	500	Lackawanna Steel	54⅛	54⅜	54	54½	...
102	103	12	Laclede Gas	103	105	103	103	...
142½	143	900	Lehigh Valley	143	143¼	142½	143	...
33	36	300	Long Island	32½	33	32½	33	...
76	79	40	Mackay Cos.	76	76	76	76	...
46½	47	8,700	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	...
92	92¼	2,450	Maxwell Motors	48⅜	49	45⅜	46¾	—1¼
39¼	39½	7,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	92½	92⅜	91½	92	+ ⅞
87⅜	87⅞	36,200	Mexican Petroleum	39	40	38½	39½	+1
84	85	600	Mex. Petroleum pf	81½	87½	81½	87½	+6¾
28	28¼	1,000	Miami Copper	82½	84	82½	82½	+1
15¼	15½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26¼	26½	26	26¼	...
118	120	15	M., St. P. & S. S. M	15	15	15	15	— ½
120	130	15	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	120	120	120	120	...
2⅜	3	9,600	Missouri Pacific	132*	132	132	132	...
77½	80	620	Nat. Cloak & Suit	2⅞	3¼	2¾	3	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	5,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	76	78	76	78	+3
64⅝	66	800	Nat. Lead Co	29½	29⅝	28	28⅞	+1½
14⅝	14⅞	520	Nevada Con. Cop	64½	64⅝	64¼	64⅝	...
126	...	11,200	N. Y. Air Brake	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞	...
...	...	75	do., odd lot	118½	126½	115⅞	126½	+8
90⅞	91¼	1,000	N. Y. Central	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	...
63⅜	64⅛	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	90½	91	90½	91	...
23⅛	23⅝	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	68⅛	69½	68⅛	69½	— ⅝
107	107⅝	200	Norfolk & Western	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝
72	73	500	North American	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	108¼	400	Northern Pacific	72¼	72½	71½	72	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	700	Pacific Mail	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	— ⅛
108⅜	109	1,000	Penn. R. R.	34¼	34¾	33¾	34	— ⅛
68	70	700	Pettibone, M. & Co.	109	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅛
78½	79	200	Philadelphia Co	68½	69⅞	68½	68⅝	...
71	72	200	P. C. C. & St. L.	78	78½	78	78	...
31¼	31½	25,300	Pittsburgh Coal	72	72	72	72	...
98½	99½	5,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	28¾	31⅞	28¾	31¼	+3
67¼	67⅝	12,610	Pressed Steel Car	97¼	98⅜	97	99	+2½
100	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	65	65⅞	65	65⅝	+ ⅛
650	650	650	Pullman Co	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Quicksilver	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	500	Quicksilver pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
42½	43	9,200	Railway Steel Sp	5	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
23	23¼	2,950	Ray Con. Copper	43	44¼	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
148¼	149	9,200	Reading	23	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
45⅝	46	13,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	149¾	149¾	147⅜	148¼	—1⅛
101½	102	1,500	do., pfd lot	46¾	46¾	45	45⅞	...
...	...	50	Rock Island Co. pf	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	101¼	+1⅜
...	...	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	101	101	101	101	...
10¼	10½	22,600	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14	15	3,300	St. Louis & San F	11⅛	12⅞	9½	10¼	— ⅛
4½	5	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	15	17½	14	14¼	— ⅝
8	9½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
4½	5⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. pf	8½	9¼	8½	8½	+1½
14½	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
33	33½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	15	15	15	15	...
155	156⅜	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
56	56¼	4,900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	156⅜	156⅞	156	156	—1
80⅝	83⅝	4,650	Southern Pacific	56¼	56¼	54⅝	56	+ ⅛
105⅝	15⅝	325	Southern Railway	80⅝	83⅞	80½	83½	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	14,800	Studebaker Co	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
105½	107	300	Studebaker Co. pf	112	114	108	111	—3
49	49⅛	24,400	Tennessee Copper	107	107	106¾	106¾	— ¼
144¼	145	1,600	Texas Co	47	49⅜	45½	49½	+2⅜
139	141	100	do., sub. rcts. f. p.	147	147⅛	144½	145½	—1
9½	10	2,500	Texas & Pacific	138	138	138	138	+3
101½	101¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	10	10¼	9¾	10	+ ⅛
90	92	100	Twin City R. T.	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
6⅜	7	1,100	Union B. & P. Co	91	91	91	91	...
131½	131⅝	7,700	Union Pacific	7⅛	7¼	7	7	+ ⅛
81	82	100	Union Pacific pf	131⅞	132¼	131⅜	131½	— ⅛
43½	45	100	United Cigar Mfrs	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
22	22½	2,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
42	47	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	22¾	22¾	21¼	22	— ½
70½	71	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	47	47	47	47	+ ½
53⅞	54	19,400	U. S. Rubber	72½	73	70¼	70⅞	+ ⅞
102⅝	105	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	53	54⅜	52	54	+2
76⅞	77	120,100	U. S. Steel	105	105	105	105	...
112⅜	113	300	U. S. Steel pf	77½	77⅝	76	76⅞	— ⅛
66½	66¾	6,700	Utah Copper	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	— ⅛
36½	36½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	66⅞	67⅝	66½	66⅞	+ ⅞
63	63	2,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C	37¼	37¼	36	36¾	+ ⅛
⅛	¼	500	Wabash pf	64½	64⅞	63	63	—1
108	111	100	Wells Fargo Exp	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
71½	72	1,300	Western Union Tel	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+2½
118	118	85,300	Westingh. E. & M.	72½	72½	71¼	71¾	— ⅛
⅛	1¼	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	119½	119½	116½	117⅝	—1½
180	181½	2,375	Willys-Overland	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅝	100	Willys-Overland pf	183	183	180	181	+ ½
35½	36	200	Wisconsin Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅞
106½	107½	100	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	35¼	36	35½	36	...
				107	107	107	107	...

*Par value, $50.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid	Asked.
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	50	55
*American Gas & Electric	105	..
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf	80	83
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf	63	66
Am. Water Works & Electric	6½	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	17	17
Cities Service pf	52	55
Colorado Power	17½	19
Colorado Power pf	92	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L	52	53
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80½
Dayton Power & Light	30	34
Dayton Power & Light pf	85	90
Denver Gas & Elec. Co.	91	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	65	70
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	56	62
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	50	70
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	10	13
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	42	48
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf	92½	96
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4	6
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	21	26
United Light & Rys	38	41
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	87	90
Utah Securities	12	15
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf	45	88

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.55 4.40
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½		4.55 4.45
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		4.60 4.45
Canadian Pacific.	1915-'28	4½		4.90 4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.25 4.90
Chesapeake & Ohio.	1914-'24	4½		4.88 4.62
Chic. & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		4.50 4.25
Chic., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.10 4.80
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5		8.00 6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80 4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.12 4.90
Dela. & Hudson.	1922	4½		4.50 4.45
Erie Railroad.	1914-'23	4½@5		5.05 4.75
Hocking Valley.	1914-'23	4	@5	4.88 4.65
Illinois Central.	1914-'23	4½@5		4.60 4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.50 4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		5.10 4.80
Missouri Pacific.	1914-'22	5		7.00 6.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5		5.00 4.75
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½		4.50 4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	4½		5.00 4.70

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25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
25 Victor Talk. Machine Com. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 Comput.-Tab.-Recording Stock
43 Del., Lack. & West. Coal Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Rem. Typew. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 415,806 shares of stocks and $540,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 127,120; oils, 4,056; railroad, 500, and mining, 284,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Zinc.....	53	53	52¼	52¼
2,500	‡C. C. & F....107	107	96	105	
1,200	‡C. C. & F. pf.117	117	113	116	
100	‡Canada Steel.	29	29	29	29
4,200	‡Car, L. & P..	9½	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
600	‡Central Fdy..	13	13	12¾	12¾
560	‡Cramp Ship...	72	73	71	73
1,400	Driggs-S., w. i.	95	99	89	90
600	Electric Boat..	475	475	455	465
500	Elec. Boat pf..	475	475	465	470
40,000	‡E. Bt.new,w.i.	47	47½	45¾	46½
410	Emer. Phon...	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
145	‡Hall Signal..	16	16	14¾	15¼
100	‡Hendee Mfg..	32½	32½	32½	32½
700	‡Houston Oil..	14	14½	14	14½
18,000	‡Int. M. M....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
10,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	8½	9	8½	8⅞
210	‡Int. M. Mar., new, w. i....	45	*49	45	46
300	‡Int. M. Mar., new,w. i., pf.	64	65½	64	65
400	‡Int. Motors...	27	27	26	26
700	‡Int. Mot. pf..	54	55½	54	55
70	‡Int. Nickel...	172	172	170	170
465	Kath. Br. pf..	3½	3¾	3⅜	3½
55	Kelly S. T....	184	184	182	182
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	14½	17⅛	14½	17⅛
4,500	Marc. of Am.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Mutual P. S..	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
310	‡N. S. C. of C.	54	54	51½	53
10	‡N.S.C. of C.pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
500	N. Y. Trans..	17⅞	18	17⅜	17⅜
400	C. of R. & H.	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
19,600	Sub. Cor. w.i.	47½	47⅝	45¾	46½
2,135	‡St. Motors...	12⅜	*12⅝	10⅜	11
700	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
400	‡St. J. Lead...	12	12¼	12	12¼
5,500	Tri. Film ctfs.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
150	‡U.C.S.C. of A.	105	105	104	104
2,100	Un. C. S., new	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1,100	Un. Prof. Sh..	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	‡Vent. Con. Oil	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
2,700	‡World Film..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Buckeye P. L.	103	103	103	
8	Illinois P. L.	149	147	147	— 1
2,700	‡Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
170	Nat. Transit...	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
125	Ohio Oil.....	159	150	154	+ 4
100	Prairie Oil..	13	13	13	+ ⅛
170	Prairie O. & G.	402	395	398	— 2
40	Prairie P. L..	180	180	180	+ 1
60	So. Penn. Oil.	346	340	340	— 2
85	St. O. of Cal.	297	290	290	— 8
15	St. O. of Ind.	441	441	441	— 5
60	St. O. of Ky..	284	280	284	+ 9
450	St. O. of N. J.	426	420	426	+ 8
45	St. O. of N. Y.	193	190	190	
18	Union Tank L.	85	84	84	— 1
5	Vacuum Oil ...	220	220	220	..

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Wab. pf. (b)..	22	22½	22	22½

MINING STOCKS.

330	‡Alaska Jun..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
5,000	‡Albion Min..	40	42	40	42
7,000	‡Alta-C. M. Co.	87	87	87	87
15,000	‡Am. Com'r..	13	13	11½	12½
12,500	‡Arizona Duq.	30	32	30	31
8,700	‡Atlanta	33	33	32	32½
15,000	‡Big Cotton..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
900	Big Ledge D. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	‡Booth	47	48	47	47
8,000	Braden Cop...	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
200	Butte & N. Y..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,100	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
3,500	‡Caledonia	100	100	97	97
475	‡Chile Copper.	19	19	18⅜	18⅝
200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
17,000	‡Emma Cop..	85	85	82	85
500	‡Florence	48	48	48	48
250	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Gold'ld Mer.	22	22½	22	22
300	‡Genesee V. C.	39	39	39	39
100	‡Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
3,700	Jumbo Extw..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
39,600	Kennecott Cop.	48	48½	46⅝	47
1,500	‡Kewanaa	12	13	12	13
2,100	‡Lone Star....	4	5	4	5
300	Magma Copper	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
4,800	McKinley....	45½	51	48½	50½
1,000	‡McK.-Dar....	24	24	24	24
300	‡Majestic M...	50	50	50	50
45,000	‡Mother Lode.	29	30	28½	29
600	New York....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅜
8,000	‡Oro	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
35,000	‡Rev Con. M.	49	51	46	51
2,500	‡Sand. Knox...	6	6½	6	6½
1,000	‡Silver Pick..	9	9	9	9
300	Stand. S.-L...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,600	‡Success Mine	1	1	91	92
3,700	‡Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
200	‡Tono. Jim B.	84	84	84	84
275	Tono. Mining..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Wasatch	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
8,700	‡West E. Con.	61	63	61	62
300	‡White Knob Copper pf....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
40	Yukon Gold....	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$400,000	‡Inter. Mer. M. new 5s..	75	77	75	76
140,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	141	145	141	142

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug 18. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Cent. Fdry. pf.....	25½	27	25½	27
Inter. Steam Pump...	7	9	7	9
Inter. Steam Pump pf	10	17	16	17
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Savoy Oil	8½	9	8½	9
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf..	10	14	10	14
Un. C. S. Cor of Am.	103	106	103	106
Wayland Oil & Gas...	2⅜	3½	2½	2⅞

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	18	20	19½	20
Mo. Pacific, w. i., pf.	37	40	38	40

MINING STOCKS.

Diamond Black Butte.	2	3	2	3
Greene-Cananea	38	39½	39½	40⅜
Howe Sound	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Kerr Lake	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
Tonopah Extension ..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	135	140	142	146
Aetna Explosives pf..	79	84	79	84
Atlas Powder	218	226	212	220
Bliss (E. W.).....	340	360	345	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	130	140	129	140
Canadian Explosives.	290	320	295	310
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Colts Arms	495	505	485	500
Dupont Powder	690	705	695	710
Du Pont Powder pf..	95	100	95	100
Hercules Powder	362	372	365	375
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	111	118	111	114
Savage Arms	275	300	270	300
Winch'r Rep. Arms.	1,700	1,750	1,675	1,725

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1915	101	101¼	2.50
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt..6		Dec., 1917	100	100¼	5.87
Argen. Govt..6		May, 1920	98¾	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont..		May, 1917	99½	99⅝	5.05
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅝	5.20
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Dom. of Can..5		Aug., 1917	99¼	99½	5.10
French Govt..5		Apr., 1916	97¾	97¾	5.80
German Govt.5		Jan., 1916	97	97⅜	12.80
Norway Govt.6		Oct., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	5.78
Norway Govt.6		Oct., 1917	99⅝	100⅞	5.95
Swedish Govt.6		Dec., 1916	99½	99⅝	6.10
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1918	96¼	96⅞	6.15
Swiss Govt...5		Mar., 1920	96¼	96⅞	5.75

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6		Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco....5		July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.40
Am. T. & T..5		Mar., 1916	100⅞	101	3.80
Ana. Copper..5		Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.50
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1917	99⅜	99⅞	4.55
Balt. & Ohio..4½		June, 1918	98½	98¾	4.90
B'klyn R. T...5		July, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Can. North..5		Sep., 1917	98⅝	98⅞	5.75
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅞	5.65
Ches. & Ohio.5		June, 1919	92¾	92⅝	7.25
Chi. & W. I..5		Sep., 1915	100	100¼	1.00
Chi. El. Rys..5		July, 1918	95½	95¾	10.10
Con. Gas, Bal..5		May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
C. P. R. & L.6		June, 1916	98	99	6.38
Con. Power..6		May 1,1917	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.5		1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1918	100½	100¾	4.80
Erie R. R....5		Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.00
Erie R. R....5		Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	98⅝	98⅞	5.60
Grand R. Ed.5		May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Grand R. Ry..5		June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.6		Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.6		Nov., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.00
Int. Harv....5		Feb.15,'18	100	100¼	4.95
Lack. Steel..6		Mar., 1917	98⅜	99⅜	6.10
L. S. & M. S.5		Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.00
L. Gas & El..6		Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
Mich. Ry.....6		June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Minn. G. El..6		June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	85	98½	6.93
N. Y. Nav....6		May, 1917	99½	99⅝	8.20
N.Y.C. & H.R.5		Sept.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.5		Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5		May, 1916	100¼	100¼	4.30
No. States P.6		June, 1917	99	99⅝	6.12
Penn. R. R.rv.½		Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Seab. A. L....5		Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry..5		Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons..6		June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.10
U. S. Smelt..5		June, 1918	98	98⅜	5.45
Union Type..5		Jan. 15,'16	94½	95¼	14.80
United Fruit..6		May, 1917	101¾	102¼	4.75
United Fruit..5		May, 1918	99	99⅝	5.15
Utah Co.....6		Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
West. Power.6		Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	96	98	7.10

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
270	Cons. Coal...	95	96	95	96
26	Con. Power...	106	106	106	106
29	Cons. P'r pf.	112½	112¼	112	112
240	Cosden	6¾	6½	6¼	6½
35	Elkhorn Fuel.	19	19¼	19	19¼
109	H'ston Oil pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
800	Sapulpa Ref..	2	2	2	2
300	Un. Rys. & El.	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
1,500	Wayland Oil..	3½	3¾	3½	3½

BONDS.

$10,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	Car. Cent. 4s.	85	85	85	85
8,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Cons. Pr. notes.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Cons. Pr. 4½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3,000	Md. Steel 5s.	95	95	95	95
5,000	Mt. V. Cotton Duck 5s ...	43¼	43¼	43½	43½
1,000	Sp. Pt. 4½s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s ...	80⅛	80½	80¼	80¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. incomes.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
706	Alaska	33⅝	34	33½	33⅝
250	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
120	Allouez	54½	54½	54	54
1,495	American Zinc	52⅞	52⅞	52¼	52⅜
117	Anaconda	70½	70½	69	69
1,615	Ariz Com'l	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
400	Butte & Bal...	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,332	Butte & Sup..	65	65	63⅝	64½
70	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	63¼	62⅜	63
400	Centennial ...	18½	19⅜	18½	19½
1,398	Copper Range.	56⅜	56⅞	55½	56
50	Daly West....	3	3	3	3
210	East Butte ...	13	13¼	13	13⅜
15	Franklin	9½	9½	9½	9½
117	Granby	84	84	83⅝	83¾
39	Greene Can...	39	39	38½	38½
127	Hancock	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾
650	Indiana	4¾	5	4¾	5
250	Inspiration	35½	35¾	35⅝	35⅝
645	Island Creek ..	51½	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜
100	Isl. Creek pf..	90	90¼	90	90¼
270	Isle Royale ..	27½	28	27½	28
55	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
200	Lake Copper..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
35	La Salle	6	6	5¾	5¾
100	Mass. Con.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
130	Mayflower	3⅝	4	3¼	4
10	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
885	Mohawk	73	74¼	72	73⅝
80	Nevada Con...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1,445	New Arcadian.	12	12	11⅜	11⅝
50	New Idria	9	9	8¾	8¾
870	Nipissing	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
572	North Butte ..	31½	31½	30¾	31
25	Old Colony M.	3½	3½	3½	3½
39	Old Dominion...	53	53	53	53
130	Osceola	82¾	83½	82	83½
364	Pond Creek ..	18½	18½	18½	18¾
68	Quincy	86	86	86	86
19	Ray Con.	23	23¼	23	23¼
110	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
200	Shattuck	26	26	25¾	25¾
25	South Lake....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
10	St. Mary	57	57	57	57
50	Sup. & Bos....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
180	Superior	28	28½	27½	27½
1,144	Tamarack	57½	58⅜	57	57⅛
150	Trinity	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼
935	Tuolumne 52c		60c	30c	30c
65	U. S. Smelting	42	42	41½	41½
5	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½
174	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
875	Utah Con.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
70	Winona	3½	3½	3½	3½
135	Wolverine	61½	62	61½	61½
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

RAILROADS.

102	Boston & Alb..	181	181	181	181
31	Boston El.....	76	76	75	75
1	Boston & Low.	130	130	130	130
99	Boston & Me...	23½	24	23½	24
85	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	104	105	104	105
20	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
65	Maine Central..	99	99½	99	99½
101	N. Y., N.H. & H.	63¾	64	63¾	64
10	Old Colony....	141½	141½	141½	141½
10	Rutland pf....	20	20	20	20
10	Union Pacific.	132	132	132	132
50	West E. St. pf.	81	81	81	81

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Agr. Ch..	57½	57½	57½	57½
20	Am. A. C. pf..	93	93	92¾	92¾
68	Am. P. S. pf..	16½	17	16½	17
380	Am. Sugar....	109⅞	111½	109⅞	111¼
577	Am. T. & T...	124	124½	123¾	123⅞
130	Am. Woolen...	88	88	87⅞	87⅞
325	Am. Woolen pf.	93	93	92	92½
50	A. G. & W. I..	11	11	11	11
100	A. G. & W. I. pf..	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
100	East Boston L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Edison	232	232	232	232
181	Gen. Electric..	175¾	175¾	175	175
245	Mass. Gas....	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼
210	Mass. Gas pf..	89	89	88¾	88¾
5	McElwain pf..	97	97	97	97
18	N. E. Tel.....	132½	132½	132½	132½
5	Pullman	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
22	Swift	114	114	114	114
102	Torrington	30	32½	30	32½
178	United Fruit..	135	135	134	134½
521	United Shoe M.	48⅝	49¼	48	49½
35	U. S. M. pf....	29	29	29	29
1,694	U. S. Steel....	77¼	77¾	76¾	76¾
10	U. S. Steel pf..	113	113	113	113
502	Ventura Oil....	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅜
56	Western Union	72⅜	72⅜	71¼	71¼

BONDS.

$10,000	C. & N. M. 5s	72	72	72	72
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92	92	92	92
53,000	Swift 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
500	West. Tel. 5s.	95½	95½	95¼	95¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
115	Am. Shipbldg..	41½	41½	40	40
95	Booth Fish....	42	42	40	40
50	Booth Fish pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
140	Chi. Pn. Tool.	78	78½	77⅝	78
5	Com. Edison...	135	135	135	135
50	Goodrich	63½	63½	63½	63½
20	Max. M. 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
50	Max. M. 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Nat. Carbon...	149	149	149	149
25	People's Gas..	115⅞	116	115⅜	116
15	Pub. Service..	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	Quaker Oats...	243	243	243	243
155	Quak. Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
321	Sears-Roebuck.	157	157	156½	156
10	Sears-Roe. pf..	124	124	124	124
50	Swift & Co....	113¾	113¾	113¾	113⅝
1,662	Union Carbide.	162	166½	162	163
150	U. S. Steel....	76¼	77¾	76¼	76⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Ch. Ry. 1st 5s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5,000	Chi. Gas 5s...	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Com. Edis. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Di. M. deb. 6s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Morris 6s.....	87½	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Tel. 5s.....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Swift 5s.....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins...	17	17	17	17
100	Allis-Chalmers.	42	42	42	42
800	Am. Can.....	62⅜	63⅝	61	63⅝
10	Am. Rys.....	25	25	24½	25
170	Baldwin Loco..	80¼	80¼	79¾	80
25	Baldwin L. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
100	B. R. T.....	83½	83½	83¼	83¼
491	Brill	47	48	47	47⅜
2	Cambria Iron..	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
8,842	Cambria Steel.	54⅞	55	54¼	54⅜
50	C. & C.....	45½	45½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$697,317 +$339,902
Six roads	4,289,828 —445,423
Total (8 roads)	5,987,145 —405,521

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	$4,724,119	$4,979,646	$255,526
Passen. rev.	1,789,896	1,877,297	87,400
Total op. rev.	7,260,412	7,584,950	324,538
Mt. of way.	1,465,079	1,338,725	*126,353
Mt. of equip.	976,401	1,360,256	383,855
Transp. exp.	2,241,807	2,290,078	48,211
Total op. exp.	5,075,446	5,416,471	341,025
Taxes	462,342	662,970	200,627
Op. income	1,698,466	1,505,509	*192,956
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	62,500,484	62,799,188	289,704
Pas. revenue	20,185,584	21,743,507	1,557,942
Total op. rev.	91,125,069	93,687,141	2,562,080
Mt. of way.	11,360,210	12,010,977	650,767
Mt. of equip.	15,415,122	16,035,205	620,082
Transp. exp.	29,117,165	30,224,524	1,107,360
Total op. exp.	60,441,357	63,224,852	2,783,495
Taxes	4,081,848	4,016,057	*65,191
Op. income	26,577,687	26,445,630	*132,057

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	2,815,465	3,114,566	106,600
Passenger rev.	887,703	1,032,028	144,325
Total op. rev.	4,175,583	4,457,781	282,197
Mt. way & str.	882,472	695,438	*187,034
Mt. of equip.	696,703	967,956	271,253
Transp. exp.	1,360,874	1,615,532	253,677
Total op. exp.	3,176,775	3,440,411	263,635
Taxes	187,843	216,690	28,847
Op. income	810,592	800,246	*10,346
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	36,953,794	42,695,807	5,742,013
Passenger rev.	10,850,045	13,080,198	2,221,152
Total op. rev.	51,606,015	59,906,466	8,300,451
Mt. way & str.	8,995,389	9,287,463	294,080
Mt. of equip.	10,310,502	12,292,181	1,981,618
Transp. exp.	17,449,811	20,733,749	3,283,937
Total op. exp.	39,431,789	45,012,304	5,580,515
Taxes	2,145,109	2,600,288	455,179
Op. income	10,023,051	12,288,154	2,265,108

THE VIRGINIAN RAILWAY COMPANY for June and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	475,497	488,223	12,726
Op. exp. & taxes	295,556	285,314	*10,242
Net earnings.	179,941	202,909	22,968
Other income.	72,068	9,635	11,733
Total net inc.	177,843	212,544	34,701
Fixed charges.	117,967	119,646	1,679
Balance	59,876	92,898	33,022
Gross earnings.	5,820,405	6,340,079	519,674
Op. exp. & taxes	3,630,187	3,790,415	160,228
Net earnings.	2,190,218	2,549,604	359,448
Other income.	†25,747	91,989	117,736
Total net in.	2,164,471	2,641,653	477,182
Fixed charges.	1,426,550	1,380,864	*45,750
Balance	737,921	1,260,853	522,932

*Increase. †Deficit.

BOSTON & MAINE for June and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Freight rev.	2,424,593	2,431,825	*2,768
Passenger rev.	1,434,487	1,614,273	179,786
Total op. rev.	4,055,832	4,187,963	152,120
Main. way and struc.	644,930	698,296	53,366
Main. of eq.	391,819	668,579	276,760
Transp. exp.	1,571,882	1,786,704	214,822
Total op. exp.	2,784,949	3,322,419	535,469
Taxes	197,744	152,591	*45,153
Op. income	1,047,194	714,950	*332,243
Twelve months:			
Freight rev.	27,043,543	27,912,889	869,346
Passenger rev.	15,515,502	16,130,359	612,856
Total op. rev.	46,673,048	48,160,285	1,487,236
Main. way and struc.	7,195,081	6,700,913	*494,168
Main. of eq.	6,966,420	7,302,145	1,139,725
Transp. exp.	20,193,691	22,434,904	2,241,212
Total op. exp.	35,909,771	38,856,218	2,946,447
Taxes	1,978,223	2,059,015	80,793
Op. income	8,779,109	7,245,049	1,534,060
Op. income	8,779,109	7,245,049	*1,534,060

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for June and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	7,260,412	7,584,950	324,538
Net after taxes	1,698,463	1,505,509	*192,956
12 mos. gross	91,125,069	93,687,141	2,562,080
Net aft. taxes	26,577,687	26,445,630	*132,057

*Increase.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING (Central States Electric Corporation, subsidiary,) for July and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	311,643	291,489	20,154
Net after taxes	152,010	140,847	11,163
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	116,580	105,107	11,472
Sur. aft. depr.	85,143	75,657	9,457
7 mos. gross	2,585,581	2,540,097	45,484
Net after taxes	1,352,132	1,182,650	169,480
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	1,104,118	928,440	175,678
Sur. aft. depr.	815,658	670,785	147,773
12 mos. gross	4,301,428	4,262,682	38,745
Net after taxes	2,089,966	2,006,324	83,642
Bal. aft. int., pf. divs. & amor.	1,670,078	1,585,493	84,585
Sur. aft. depr.	1,239,934	1,150,294	89,700

CITIES SERVICE CO. for July and 12 months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	297,626	271,637	25,989
Net after exp.	283,255	262,675	20,580
Bal. after int. & surp. after pf. divs.	241,222	221,842	20,380
	111,589	85,009	26,580
12 mos. gross	4,003,722	3,543,737	459,985
Net after exp.	3,550,143	3,146,458	403,685
Bal. after int. & surp. after pf. divs.	3,360,143	3,125,477	234,666
	*1,766,147	1,703,352	62,795

*Equivalent to 11.84 per cent. on common stock.

Combined gross earnings of subsidiaries for the year ended June 30, 1915, were $20,256,539.

ALABAMA POWER CO. for July and 12 months.

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	86,014	45,645	40,366
Exp. and tax.	35,390	23,508	11,885
Net earnings.	50,624	22,140	28,484
12 mos. gross	906,300	456,189	444,430
Exp. and tax.	371,000	281,274	89,725
Net earnings.	529,590	174,895	354,695

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for July and three months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	473,579	460,903	13,976
Net after tax	255,186	233,992	21,194
Sur. after chg.	214,577	198,316	16,261
3 mos. gross	1,509,506	1,454,165	55,340
Net after tax	880,881	768,125	63,765
Sur. after chg.	749,892	702,812	47,080

DAYTON POWER & LIGHT CO. for July and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	76,032	68,456	7,576
Net	35,288	27,744	7,544
Sur. after chg.	17,196	10,528	6,638
12 mos. gross	1,003,033	885,369	117,664
Net	465,869	390,628	75,241
Sur. after chg.	252,024	186,222	65,802

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for July—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	1,939,905	1,951,265	11,360
Net	844,211	818,563	*30,648
Sur. after chg.	27,615	4,199	*23,416

AMERICAN RAILWAYS for July and seven months—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	485,039	522,625	37,586
7 mos. gross	3,060,387	3,195,974	155,587

*Increase.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Twenty-nine corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $496,100, were chartered today. They included:

President Motion Picture Corpn., motion pictures, reels, cinematographs, publishers, $150,000; J. Nicholson, I. Kyle, J. J. Flinn, Hotel Gerard.

Melophone Talking Machine Co., musical instruments, $100,000; R. Netter, E. A. Lambert, F. B. Guardnier, 1,002 Garrison Av., Bronx.

Treo Co., corsets, garters, notions, novelties, $50,000; E. Guggenheim, F. Weisbaum, E. Greenstein, 1,496 Vyse Av.

B. G. Hughes & Bro., paper boxes, kindred articles, $20,000; R. L., Brian G., and B. G. Hughes, Jr., 1,984 Madison Av.

James C. Wood, Inc., Lynbrook, printers, bookbinders, stationers, $15,000; J. L. Robinson, A. H. Wagg, J. C. Wood, Lynbrook.

Garner African Films Co., theatrical, stage productions, motion pictures, wild animals, $15,000; R. L. Garner, R. L. Ditmars, C. E. Akeley, American Museum of Natural History, Fifth St. and Columbus Av.

Lakin Realty Corpn., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, $15,000; R. O'Connell, C. C. and V. M. Page, Buffalo.

Acme Hat Co., headwear, $10,000; B. Alexander, L. Apfelbaum, J. Burger, Passaic, N. J.

A B Z Holding Corp'n, electric and other machinery, merchandise, power materials, $10,000; J. P. Barbieri, A. A. Zerilli, C. L. Balzarini, 35 Madison St.

Antwerp Diamond Co., precious stones, jewelry, $20,000; R., A. J., and H. B. Cohen, Buffalo.

Wonder Waist Co., women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Meyers, M. Lipschitz, A. Gevirtz, 1,023 82d St., B'klyn.

Johnson Coal Co., Lloyd, coal, coke, wood, $10,000; H. A. Lent, M. and L. Johnston, Highland.

Eskay Harris Feature Film Co., motion pictures, $10,000; J. and J. Harris, S. Kantrowich, 110 West 40th St.

The Marko Laboratories, dental cement, chem. ind., $6,000; G. M. Barlach, G. A. Grady, E. A. Markush, 866 East 163d St.

Blue Book Garage, Katonah, trucking, hacking, garage, $6,000; S. H. and L. J. Hayes, J. A. Benedict, Katonah.

Belmont Building Corp'n, B'klyn, realty, $6,000; L. Schiffman, M. Katz, P. L. Carty, 1,107 Carroll St., B'klyn.

Fox Square Laundry Co., $5,600; C. Alessi, A. Wouk, G. C. Young, 765 B'way.

Borough Park Realty Co., B'klyn, $5,000; A., B. and T. Harry Glick, 1,215 50th St., B'klyn.

Lapidus Cloak and Suit Co., women's clothing, $5,000; J. J. and L. W. Lapidus, 315 Central Park West.

The Rochester Wrecking & Salvage Co., Rochester, $5,000; H. Rosenberg, B. R. and N. H. Jacobs, 725 Lynwood Av., Buffalo.

Edith Mining Co., mining, metallurgical operations, smelting, refining, base and precious metals, $5,000; S. Heineman, H. and W. Hoffman, Healy and Forest Avs., Far Rockaway.

Hunts Point Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; George Lodes, A. and A. Lanter, 789 Elton Av., Bronx.

Authorizations: Tennessee Copper Co., Jersey City, mining, quarrying, transportation on land and water, $5,000,000; rep. by F. H. Rude, 2 Rector St., Manhattan; The Curtainless Shower Co., Wilmington, Del., specialties, sanitary fixtures, novelties, bathroom fixtures, $750,000; rep. by Graeff Miller, 25 West B'way, Manhattan.

Voluntary Dissolution: Hecla-Winslow Co., Millbrook.

RAILROAD SOLD AT AUCTION.

Bondholders' Committee Buys In New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—The New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad, operating from Mobile to Middleton, Tenn., 403 miles, was sold at public auction here today by H. A. Lockwood, Special Master, for $2,763,280, to Chauncey H. Murphy, as Secretary of the Bondholders' Committee.

The road had been in the hands of a receiver for two years, and the Federal District Court ordered the road sold to satisfy an indebtedness of $14,293,860.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motions. Adjourned causes:

O-K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Peerless Light Co<Levitan.
Ind Drink Cup Co<Errett.
Rockland & Rockport Lime Co<Estate of W S Pendleton.
Autosales Gum Choc Co<Tunnel Adv Co.
U S<Parmer.
Sanders<Canton Metal Cell Co.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co<Howard.
Durrand Co<Howard. Notice causes:
England<NY Times Co
Sunny Brook Lead Co<Metzler.
Vidal<So Am Sec Co.
Josiah Wedgwood & Sons<F W Woolworth & Co.
Bright<Leh Val RR.
Jacoma<same.
Bentenegna<same.
Bencomons<Erie RR.
Nitro Power Co<Butterworth & Judson.
J D Park Sons Co<Bruen.
Bush & Lane Piano Co<Becker Bros.
Int'l Hide Skin Co<Norwegian Motor Bark Elfelda.
D, L & W RR Co<Frank.
Batter<Prince Line, Ltd.
Eastern Steel Co<Godair Wimmer Co.
Sauer<Florida Ry.
Niental<Dejonye.
Un Cigar Stores Co<Andy Horn, Inc.
Geiger<Geiger.
Oehl<Oehl.
Shoninger Bros<Duval Frank<Frank.
Moran<Kronenberg's 77th St Garage.
Dewsnap<Dewsnap.
Epstein<Angkowitz.
People<De Villens.
Newton<Skrilow.
Benguiat<Benguiat, Lytol<Lytol.
Grieme<Grieme & Rty.
Peo ex rel Holbrook, C & R Corp<Mitchell CNY<Reiling.
Kittredge<Grannis.
McGirr<Gooch.
Hayden Clarendon<Shafer.
Re CNY, (Rhinelander Av.)
Schilling<Cullen.
Van Hoven<V Hoven.
Gould<Gould.
Perkins<Perkins.
Van Norden<an Note.
Siegler<Siegler.
Weis<Baldwin & Co.
Peitrzkowski<Bradley Cont Co.
Perry<Perry.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Pearl.
Re Leshian Trust Co, (Ludwigh.)
Piesen<Kelly.
Schechter<Schechter.
Salisbury<Stein.
Re Kigner.
Gen Cutlery Co<Silverman.
Loeb<Goldsmith.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Eleanora L. S Cencl, Mary J. Tate
N. Schoeneberger, Helen B. Asch,
Moses J. Siegel, Elizabeth E. Irving, Edward J. Lawson,

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

David McMeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Teitelbaum<Rosing.
Hunt & West<Loezer.
Chelsea Loft & Co<Emb Bleach & Dye Co.
Panzer<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Rothblatt<McKinley Storage & Van Co.
Diamond<Reichbach.
Wurst<Haight.
Mayer<Cox.
Tobey Furniture Co<Coon.
Trivere<Mark.
Holbert<Gleason.
Epstein<Wendt & Pattenbaum.
Muasachio<Amendola.
Pilgrim Shoe & Rubber Co<Brown.
John A. McCarthy & Brothers<Cutrone
David McKeekan Mfg Co<Rabinowitz.
Mandel<Fritireelzio.
Allen<Rosa.
Edelstein<Mechlowitz.
Dale<Howe.
Neuberger<Roth & G Isl Casino Co.
Felsenthal<Scheuer.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. <Tiedemann, et al—Warren C. Van Slyke. Hanson<Fenenbock—Henry W. Pollock.

Delehanty, J.—Metropolitan Sav. Bk.<Budelman—John H. Rogan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Margaret L. V. Shepard<Catherine Kelly—Chester J. Byrnes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Tetu<Tetu.
Axelrod<Levine, (2.)
Re 81st St, (Winslow)
Borough Bank<Gow.
Reis<Rein.
Skinner<Skinner.
Stackman<Kaufman.
Twarowski<Twarowski
Fopik<Lehigh Coal Co
Bransfield<Van Gliesen, (2.)
Hoffman<Davis et al.
Clark et al<Fabre et al.
Re Anderson, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Gillespie, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Carman, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Timms, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Mullen, (alleged incompetent.)
Re Butterfield, (alleged incompetent.)
Archer<Archer.
Kasanoff<Crown.
Re 76th St. (2.)
Re 77th St. (2.)
De Gatto<Onorato.
Benedict<Benedict.
Rochford<Jacobs.
Re Clerk Av-Perry Av and Rust Av. (Q's.)
Dean<Dean.
Kurtz<Lazarowitz.
People<Fid & Guar Co
McTague<McTague.
Lindsley<Neven.
Deer<Stern Bros.
Cullen<Gen Vehicle Co
Doyle<Doyle.
Werbela<Thomas Ceiling Co.
Buckey<Liebman Cont Co.
Morgan<Purrington.
Hilkemeier<Vitulli.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Margaretha Metzel,
Walter Carr,
Peter McGeocy,
W. H. Springer,
Mary A. Keefe,
Leon E. Israel,
Helen M. Weekes.

Accounting of:
L. Gertrude Gregory,

Max Berger,
W. G. Fulton,
Honara R. Sweeney,
Nelson D. Moulds,
Mary A. Young,
E. C. M. Fitzgerald.

Adm'n of:
Grace McGeary.

Estate of:
Frederick R. Cohen.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

EXPECT GOOD WOOL SEASON

Market Is Gradually Improving Owing to Big War Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market for the last week was active, with scoured wool especially in demand. This was brought about by big army orders. In fact there was a good general demand for all wool. The wool situation is stronger than for two years.

"Practically all offerings in woolen and worsted goods are available in the men's wear market, and the situation is favorable. The past week is considered one of the busiest at any opening period in a number of years. There is every indication of a prosperous season.

"Some lines have been withdrawn because dye stuffs are not available and others have been withdrawn because the mill production is taken up to a certain extent by war orders. The question of greatest importance at present to the trade is whether buyers are overpurchasing.

"Among the subjects causing the greatest discussion are European army orders and the dyestuff situation. The ordering of relatively large quantities of woolen goods for the light weight season is surprising. The situation in the women's wear market is much better. Among many sellers stocks have been gradually becoming smaller.

"The fine and fancy goods situation has improved. Styling is better than ever. The color situation is not very difficult in fine and fancy goods, largely because the quantities of color needed are rather small for the light colors and the tendency has been towards white goods."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Showers were general in the South, the Lower Ohio, the Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Colorado, while over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

Cool weather prevails over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the south portion of the South Atlantic district, the East Gulf States, and South Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas, reported a maximum temperature of 100 degrees, the highest temperature ever recorded at that station. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are still high.

There will be thunder showers Thursday and Friday in Tennessee, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and on Thursday in the Lower Ohio Valley, probably followed by fair weather Friday.

From the Upper Ohio Valley and the lake region eastward the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday, and cool weather will continue over central and northern districts.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly east and southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	69	58	4 P. M.	86	73
6 A. M.	69	55	6 P. M.	83	70
9 A. M.	73	61	9 P. M.	82	65
12 M.	80	65	11 P. M.	78	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 63°; the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.99 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Tuesday.

11:45—8,552 Holland Av.; not given....Slight

A. M. Wednesday.

12:20—Front of 31 W. 24 St., (fence;) Benjamin Rosenstil .....Slight

1:40—1,145 B'way, Huyler candy factory .....Slight

9:15—1,443 5 Av.; Benjamin Christania. .....Slight

11:30—115 W. 106 St.; Ritter & Kramer. .....Slight

P. M.

1:23—35 W. 21 St.; Royal Button Co....Slight

2:55—227 W. 48 St.; Lebman Contracting Co. .....Slight

3:10—1,522 Webster Av.; Bessie Zuarstein .....Slight

3:15—46 W. 120 St.; Joseph Egan.....Slight

4:30—Rhinelander Av. and Unionport Road; W'chester & Boston R. R. $1,000

4:35—726 Courtlandt Av.; J. Gottlieb..Slight

4:50—534 Hudson St.; Jacob Seigel.....Slight

5:15—107 E. 110 St.; not given.....Slight

6:10—231 W. 69 St.; Minnie Masters..Slight

9:25—7 W. 58 St.; Plaza Hotel Co.....Slight

9:30—302 W. 37 St.; Hatz.....Slight

10:30—45 W. 28 St.; Am. & Hungarian Restaurant .....Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 23; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prect., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 24; P. F. Clifford, Bridge Prect., to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 24; Sergt. J. Barnes, 6th to 29th, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Patrol. J. A. Dougherty and J. M. Jensen, 5th, to D. B., 10 days, noon, Aug. 17. J. Scheider, 7th, to C. O., in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; W. Brod, 23d, to 16th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; M. Dawson, 26th, to C. O., in Special Squad 3, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; A. M. Mullen, 63d, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; H. J. Etherington, 143d, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; T. A. Lavin, 143d, and I. E. Schramm, 144th, to 16th I. D., 10 days, 1 P. M. Aug. 18; G. E. Burton and H. B. Kelly, 143d, 3 plain clothes, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; L. L. Barrett, 147th, to C. O., in Special Squad 4, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; F. Rocklein, 149th, W. T. Major, and J. J. Wilson, 169th, and G. W. Cook, 279th, to 15th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 19; F. Pasullo, 154th, to 17th I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 21; F. Kane, 156th, to 172d, bicycle duty, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; E. G. Buchman, 164th, to 17th I. D., 15 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; C. Fried, 172d, to 156th, foot patrol, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 19; F. T. Collins, 283d, to 12th I. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 17, to 15th I. D., from prects. indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; C. C. Kellermann, 22; J. Cross, 170; J. Vitale, 43; J. C. Jagel, 171; Matron M. Whitehurst, 150th, to B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. W. B. Hotter, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; F. E. Beston and M. P. Conlon, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. M. Walker, 27, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 25; P. Harty, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; J. F. Conlan, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 20; H. Immen, 68, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; J. R. Kelleher, 68, 3 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 22; F. F. Long, 81, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 2; J. H. Telschow, 274, 2 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 4; J. P. Hopkins, 276, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; F. C. Ahrens, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; C. D. Dawid, 283, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 12; J. C. P. Schmauder, 3d I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 20; T. V. Burke, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18.

Approved applications for full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. J. Barnes, 3, 3:20 P. M., Aug. 8, during disability; R. B. Ames, 32, 1:30 P. M., Aug. 13, during disability; H. Greenberger, 38, 4:15 P. M., Aug. 12, during disability. W. M. Curran, 39, 10:25 A. M., July 18, to 12:01 A. M., July 27; D. Mc. Gill, B. B. H. Squad, 8 A. M., Aug. 7, to 12 P. M., Aug. 10.

Dropped from rolls: Names of J. F. Tappin and J. E. Brady, improperly appearing upon rolls of Police Dept. They are stricken therefrom, effective Aug. 16.

Fire Department.

In order that company commanders may be properly informed as to making out and forwarding hose reports, this number of lengths of hose (sizes specified) has been designated as the allowance for each company. Such other hose as may be in their possession, not specified herein, will be carried only under heading "On Hand"; see supplement to S. O. 48.

Revocation of temporary detail, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Eng. B. A. Redmond, Eng. 91, to new fire alarm telegraph station, north side 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., Bronx, while on sick report.

Temporary details, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Eng. B. A. Redmond, Eng. 91, to Med. Board, Manhattan, while on sick report; Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. McGough, H. & L. 26, to new fire alarm telegraph station, north side 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., Bronx, while on sick report.

Temporary details, while on sick report, to new quarters, 29-31 Vermilye Av., Manhattan, as watchmen, effective 8 A. M., Aug. 19: Fire. 1st Gr. E. W. Heegan, H. & L. 24; Fire. 1st Gr. A. Fehlhaber, H. & L. 27; Fire. 3d Gr. C. A. Hauseman, H. & L. 44.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Lt. T. J. Corbally, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Pilot Robert Riege, Eng. 88, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 19; Fire. 2d Gr. Joseph Dubois, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 23; Fire. 1st Gr. J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Fire. 2d Gr. M. F. Powers, Eng. 11, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:55|Moon sets..11:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:55	2:36	8:08	9:13
Governors Island	1:54	2:43	8:28	9:42
Hell Gate	3:44	4:38	10:08	11:22

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 18.

SS Dora Baltea, Lisbon, Aug. 3.
SS Fagersand, Baracoa, Aug. 13.
SS Havana, Havana, Aug. 14.
SS Josey, Gibara, Aug. 15.
SS Stavangeren, Sama, Aug. 12.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Curacao, Aug. 2.
SS Huron, Tampa, Aug. 12.
SS Longscar, Genoa, July 11.
SS Colorado, Boston, Aug. 14.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Coya	Cristobal	....Aug.	5
Hermine	Bordeaux	....Aug.	1
Askehall	Havre	....Aug.	1
Sweden	Liverpool	....Aug.	7
Auchencraig	London	....Aug.	7
Ardgowan	London	....Aug.	4
Dunsborg	Bristol	....Aug.	2
Saramacca	Jamaica	....Aug.	13
Munwood	Matanzas	....Aug.	18
Medina	Galveston	....Aug.	12
St. George	Glasgow	....Aug.	7
St. Leonard	Bordeaux	....Aug.	5
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	....July	30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	....July	29
Palacine	Brixham	....Aug.	8
Carrillo	Colon	....Aug.	12
Walton Hall	London	....Aug.	6
Antilles	New Orleans	....Aug.	14

DUE TOMORROW.

Philadelphia	Curacao	....Aug.	11
Achilles	Marseilles	....Aug.	6
Gloughton	London	....Aug.	7
Chicago City	Swansea	....Aug.	7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	....Aug.	17
Colon	Colon	....Aug.	14
El Cid	Galveston	....Aug.	14
Arapahoe	New West	....Aug.	17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	....Aug.	17

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Rotterdam	....Aug.	6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	....Aug.	1
Cymric	Liverpool	....Aug.	11

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	....Aug.	14
Huronlan	London	....Aug.	7
Palermo	Genoa	....Aug.	8
Lutetian	Dartmouth	....Aug.	8
Pythias	Newport	....Aug.	6
Yaguez	San Juan	....Aug.	11
Kroonland	Colon	....Aug.	6
Bayamo	Santiago	....Aug.	16
Philadelphian	London	....Aug.	14
City of Columbus	Savannah	....Aug.	19
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	....Aug.	11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORRO

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

South Church Forced to Take Back Old Murray Hill Corner—New Fifth Avenue Building Pending for Forty-second Street—Builders Buy Big Heights Plot—Suburban Deals.

It was ascertained yesterday that the trustees of the old South Reformed Church have been obliged to take back their property on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on which is the old church building. Within the last two years this choice plot, being within the restricted Murray Hill zone, furnished considerable realty interest from the fact that a syndicate contracted to buy it provided the church agreed to deliver the property free from restrictions against the erection of an apartment house.

The church trustees, in fulfilling their part of the contract, agreed to defend a suit brought to test this phase of the restrictive clause, and over a year ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down an opinion that a ten-story apartment would not be contrary to the private house restrictive clause in the Murray Hill zone.

The buying syndicate, which contracted to take the property for $530,000, was known as the Madison Avenue Building Company. Two or three large operators were connected with the company, although it was brought out in the suit that the original contract had been made with Edward O. Hannon, who afterward transferred his interests. The prospective buyers, as soon as their right to erect the contemplated apartment house was determined, made no effort to carry out the plan.

Jabish Holmes, who represented the South Church trustees in the restrictive suit, admitted yesterday that the church had been obliged to take back the property because the prospective buyers had declined to adhere to their contract, and as the orginial dealings had been through dummy buyers, conditions were such as to make it impossible to compel a fulfillment of the contract. After a long court suit, therefore, of which the church trustees bore the expense, they find themselves still with the plot and only a small bonus to their credit, paid down at the time of the original contract.

Pending Fifth Avenue Operation at Forty-second Street.

An important Fifth Avenue improvement, it was ascertained yesterday, is likely to be undertaken in the near future on the southeast corner of Forty-second Street. The site is now occupied by the seven-story building erected about five years ago. The plot, 73.8 by 100, was purchased in 1913 from Edwin Wolf of Philadelphia by the Oceanic Investing Company. It was stated at the office of the latter concern that tentative plans had been prepared some time ago by the architect, Montague Flagg, 2d, for a tall building which would be more in keeping with the growth of high class business in that locality. No definite plans, however, have been formulated, and at the earliest nothing will be done until after May 1, 1916. The Oceanic Investing Company owns part of the property covered by the new Rogers Peet Building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street.

Builders Buy Large Upper Manhattan Plot.

An upper Manhattan deal, which will result in the improvement of a large plot with a nine-story apartment house, has been closed by A. L. & S. Wolfson, who sold for Maude C. Vollman the vacant plot adjoining the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 181st Street. It fronts 75 feet on the street by 119.6 feet deep, forming an "L" around the immediate corner, with a frontage of 19.6 on Audubon Avenue. The corner plot, 25 by 100, is occupied by a two-story building.

The buyer was the Southside Construction Company, which gave in part payment the new five-story apartment at 506 and 508 West 181st Street, 50 by 100, and fully rented. The vacant plot was held at $75,000 and the nine-story apartment to be erected by the Southside Company will cost about $150,000. The brokers are negotiating a long lease of projected buildings.

Last of a Row of Seven Harlem Apartments Sold.

The last of a row of apartments completed about a year ago on a portion of the old Pinkney estate property in Harlem was disposed of yesterday by the builders to an investor. The deal involves the five-story apartment at 52 to 56 West 111th Street, occupying a plot 87 by 100, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues. It was sold by the 111th Street Construction Company, Samuel Williams, Treasurer, which improved the entire south side of 111th Street between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, with the exception of the corners, seven apartments in all.

Another Harlem Flat Deal.

An investor is reported to have purchased from Pasquale Angarola the six-story flat, 2,422 to 2,426 Seventh Avenue. The structure occupies a plot 75 by 75, located 75 feet south of 142d Street.

Recent Buyers.

The Podgur Realty Company is the buyer of the plot on Prospect Avenue, 22 feet north of Lafayette Street, sold by the Benenson Realty Company.

George R. Walker is the buyer of the five-story flat 35 by 100 on the southeast corner of 129th Street and Madison Avenue.

Builders Buy Bronx Corner.

As a site for a five-story apartment house, Philip Weinstein & Son have purchased a plot 50 by 100.8 on the southeast corner of 181st Street and Vyse Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson has sold for Mabel M. Gordon, 1,066 Tiffany Street, a private house on a lot 25 by 100. Also for Charles Lee, 2771 East 169th Street, a two-family dwelling on a lot 22 by 90.

Brooklyn.

Joseph Sobel has purchased from the Alco Building Company, 2,051 Sixty-fifth Street, a one-family dwelling for $6,000.

Buys Montclair Residence.

Mrs. H. L. Davis of New York City has purchased from George W. Huver the residence on the west side of Midland Avenue, Montclair, near the Montclair Athletic Club. It occupies a plot 289 feet in depth and the property has been held at $18,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the sale.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, houses to George T. Whitney of New York, on Fairview Avenue, and E. F. Caldwell of New York, on Morningside Road. Both are of the bungalow type and have recently been completed.

The Cooley Realty Company has also sold for J. Louis White his residence at 113 Cottage Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Elizabeth Willis Rose.

Commercial Leases.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased for the Goelet Realty Company the store and basement at 10 East Forty-seventh Street, to Agatha Moffatt, milliner, for many years at 557 Fifth Avenue. Harris & Vaughan represented the owners.

M. & L. Hess have leased the fourth and fifth floors at 5 to 9 West Thirty-seventh Street, 15,000 square feet, to the International Hat Works. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage of $10,000 for August C. Hecht on 889 East 155th Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100 and a first mortgage of $18,000 for A. L. Wallace on the northwest corner of 162nd Street and Teller Avenue, 40 by 115 and with Richard A. Scobie a first mortgage of $3,750 for L. M. Lurie on 380 East 135th Street, a one-family house, 20 by 100.

$900,000 for Queens Borough Buildings

All recent records at the Building Bureau of the Borough of Queens have been broken by the applications that have been made there during the last two weeks, according to the figures of John W. Moore, superintendent of the bureau. During this period there were 191 applications for new buildings of a total estimated cost of $769,100 to which is added applications for alterations, additions and plumbing amounting to more than $100,000, making the total estimated cost of nearly $900,000.

The greatest activity is in the Long Island City, Ridgewood and Woodhaven sections. In Long Island City the big terminal building of the Degnon Company takes the lead in all operations in the borough. In this section also at least a dozen high class tenements have been projected.

In the Ridgewood section the improvements consist of three-story tenements and two-story two-family brick dwellings. The Woodhaven section is given over almost entirely to the erection of single detached frame dwellings and two-family frame dwellings.

Real Estate Notes.

Levin Brothers Company have been awarded the general contract for the new model tenement house to be erected at 441 to 443 West Twenty-eighth Street, for the Chelsea Homes Corporation, from plans prepared by Herbert M. Baer and Eugene H. Klaber.

Henry L. Dinkelspiel has formed a co-partnership with Alfred J. Rowantree under the name of the Dinkelspiel-Rowantree Company, for real estate business, with offices at 200 Fifth Avenue.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will advance to the West End-Eighty-third Street, Corporation $225,000 for the construction of a twelve-story apartment house, 59 by 79 at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

F. E. Kenny is now associated with Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co.

An auction sale of 146 lots, will be held by Charles H. Bard, on the premises at Camp Hill, New Dorp, S. I., on Saturday afternoon.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ferry St, 70, s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10x20x94.9, four-story dwelling; H. H. Maynard et al. against A. P. Messinger et al.; Hawkins, D. & L., attorneys; R. M. Robinson, referee; due, $10,942.05; taxes, &c., $525.40; to Mary E. Tiemann, a party in interest, for $13,600.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 50x34.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; stayed by order of the court.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hawkstone St, s s, 70.11 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.7x64.10x50x28.9, vacant; A. R. Crossin against J. A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. F. Donovan, referee; due, $788.83; taxes, &c., $2,732; to the plaintiff for $1,200.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular; two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $552.56.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Society of St. Johnland, against Henry Castelberg et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,175.56; taxes, &c., $461.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 329, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, three-story stable; C. M. Howard against Henry Nodell et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $8,817.54; taxes, &c., $136.88.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Schofield St, n s, 300 ft w of Long Island Sound, 50x119, City Island; T. A. Jewell against J. F. Barry et al.; Hayes & K., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $2,032.87; taxes, &c., $173.81.

By Henry Brady.

Harriet Place, 20, s, 294.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6x47.8x98.3; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; E. O'Hara et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; J. B. Harrison, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $2,027.51; taxes, &c., $843.78.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

62D ST, 131 East; Gelband Contracting Co., Inc., against Henry R. Stern, owner; George Gotthelf and H. Greenblatt, and Zimmerman & Gotthelf, contractors.....$65

CONVENT AV, s; Halme Baumgarten against Emanuel Bach, owner and contractor $32

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; United Marble Works, Inc., against Flar Building Corporation, owners and contractors $185

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Fred Schneider against Daveck Building Co., Inc., owners; Daveck Building Co., Inc., James Contracting Co., Inc., and Thomas Fox, contractors...$244.15

WALES AV, n w corner of 142d St, 101x145; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Ward Baking Co., owners; William Henderson, Inc., contractors.....$730.95

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97th St., near Central Park West, 4-story...$1,200
Madison Av., near 87th St., 3-story $1,200
47th St., near 9th Av., 3-story, 15 rooms...$1,300
Livingston Pl., nr. 17th St., 3 & 4 sty., $1,200-$1,600
85th St., near Columbus Av., 3-story.....$1,500
West End Av., near 75th St., 3-story.....$1,800

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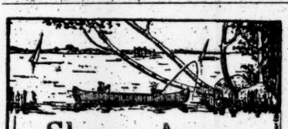

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IF YOU HAVE $100

and can save $25 monthly, *and are socially eligible*

for membership in attractive country club, we will build to your order this beautiful Dutch Colonial House, facing Golf Course, in restricted suburb, nearby Northern New Jersey. Only five houses can be built on these terms. Write for particulars. SECRETARY, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

SOMERVILLE—

24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn..... 3,600.00

This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.

Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash. Balance on easy terms.

J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high-grade Apartments to lease.

Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention at all times.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up-to-date features with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

Telephone, 3547—Columbus.

EVANSTON

West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

Duplex Apartments

9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rentals $3,000 to $3,700

Telephone, 7793—River.

ADMASTON

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 89th St.

Near 91st St. Subway.

Every Modern Convenience.

Apartments of

5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200

The 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

Telephone, 7793—River.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,100 to $2,400

Telephone, 6261—Morningside

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE

808 West End Av., Cor. 99th St.

7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,850.
9 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,150.
10 Rooms 3 Baths
Corner Apartment, $2,950
Doctor's Corner Apt., $2,400

KELMSCOTT

316 West 79th St.

6 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,500
7 Rooms 2 Baths, $1,700 to $1,800
8 Rooms 3 Baths, $2,100 & $2,200

ALL ROOMS LARGE AND LIGHT. Apply to Supt., on Premises, or

EDWIN S. BRICKNER, 140 W. 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

244 Riverside Drive (97th St.)

5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1500.

THE MARION

2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)

5-6 Rooms & Bath, $720-$930.

Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West

At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $80-$85.

THE STANTON

9 West 91st St. Elevator House. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

Attractive all-year-round home, 14 rooms, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 baths; garage for 3 cars; 2 servants' rooms; large corner plot; trolley 2 blocks; convenient to station; rent from Sept. 15th or for sale at a bargain.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 EAST 42ND ST.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

GRAMPION

MODERN FAMILY HOTEL, 182 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.

One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate, $25 to $60. Superintendent, on premises, or WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Will Sub-Lease Office Space, 47 feet x 21 feet, in Woolworth Building

Fourteenth floor, southern exposure, directly opposite elevators. Exceptional opportunity to secure beautiful offices at favorable rental.

Phone 7560 Barclay.

A BROADWAY CORNER

Building will be improved for Garage and Stores and leased for long term.

Responsible Tenant wanted—Rent right. Address "GARAGE," 145 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

33 West 51st St.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.

NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.

Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE Raymond W. Jones, Mgr. 'Phone, 8264—Plaza.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

Flats, Apartments, Floors & Houses.

3-Room Apartment—Rent, $10 Monthly.
4-Room Apartment—Rent, $12 Monthly.
5-Room Apartment—Rent, $30 Monthly.
7-Room Apartment—Rent, $22 Monthly.
Houses Suitable for Furnished Rooms. Furnished or Unfurnished.

JAMES N. WELLS' SONS, 191 9th Ave., (Near 22d St.)

Efficiency

A pleasant, well-lighted, properly ventilated office makes for more and better work.

TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

surrounded by 100-foot streets. An abundance of daylight, more than sufficient good, clean, fresh air. No more desirable office building or location in the city. Large and small single offices. Large and small suites. Reasonable rents.

Rental Office—Room 406

Telephone—1000 Bryant

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Exclusive Bachelor Apartments

Nineteen West Fifty-fourth Street, a few doors from the University Club.

Apply on premises or to

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West

Corner 69th St.

9 ROOMS $3,500 TO
3 BATHS $4,000

Two Styles, Simplex and Duplex. For rent from October 1st. Immediate possession may be arranged.

Apply on premises, or

Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS

$1200. $1400.

310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

250 W. 88 ST.

BETWEEN

B'WAY & WEST END AV.

THE METROPOLITAN

6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FRANCHISE HEARING

STREET RAILWAY—BROOKLYN

Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York

Application having been heretofore made by the

NASSAU ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY

for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a street surface railway on

8th Avenue—39th Street to Bay Ridge Avenue

the petition therefor published a hearing held on Friday, November 28, 1906, due notice of which was given, and an inquiry made by this Board to determine the terms and conditions to be imposed.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that a PUBLIC HEARING will be held at Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 26, 1915, upon the proposed contract for the franchise, embodying all the terms and conditions to govern the grant, at which all citizens interested shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

PROPOSED CONTRACT

Copies of the proposed resolution, containing the form of contract with all the terms and conditions of the grant may be obtained at the office of the

BUREAU OF FRANCHISES, Room 1307, Municipal Building, CENTRE AND CHAMBERS STS., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Telephone 4060 Worth.

JAMES D. McCANN, Assistant Secretary. Dated New York, July 29, 1915.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On August 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-six cases shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on August 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

August 9, 1915.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by C. Kornblum, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, August 25, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House, and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one trunk containing wearing apparel, consisting of 20 model gowns and 7 blouses.

The goods will be on exhibition Tuesday, August 24, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated, New York, July 29, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by John Van Praag, auctioneer, on Friday, September 3d, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on the 10th floor, U. S. Appraiser's Warehouse, No. 641 Washington Street, corner Christopher Street, New York City, New York, one refiner folder machine, one fancy cutting machine complete, and five stamps.

The machine will be on exhibition Thursday, September 2, 1915. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, August 12, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

The War's Progress.

From the time Belgium was invaded by the German host the progress of the great was is shown in pictures in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten early numbers, bound in cloth, sent by mail prepaid for $1.00. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The BELLIGUARD

(Just completed.)

216 W. 89th Street

S. E. Cor. B'way.

A centrally located apartment house in a most desirable residential neighborhood, convenient to Subway, elevated and surface lines.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $800 to $2,000

Exceptionally spacious rooms, foyers and corridors, with roomy closets. Renting agent on premises, or apply to

J. AXELROD, 200 W. 72nd Street Cor. B'way

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive S. E. Cor. 93rd St.

Modern fireproof apartment, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Rentals $1,500 up.

166 WEST 87TH ST.

Only one Apartment to lease. 5 rooms and 2 baths with large foyer, $1,150.

Apply to Manager on premises, or SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 W. 72d St., or

J. AXELROD, OWNER, 200 W. 72d Street. Cor. B'way.

To Sublet at Big Reduction

From Present Rent of $2,150.

Attractive Corner Apartment of 7 Large Sunny Rooms and 3 Baths, Overlooking the Hudson River. On Account of Going West.

Apply Apartment No. 41,

895 West End Av., S. W. Corner 104th Street.

WHITE COURT, 203 WEST 107TH ST.

NINE-STORY ELEVATOR FIREPROOF, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., Five and six rooms, large and light; select tenants; efficient service; $55 to $80. Premises, or HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

NEAR RIVERSIDE

**314, 315,

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Duncraggan

Ready for Inspection.

North Side of Plaza,

181st St. & Riverside Drive

3--4--5 ROOMS

With all the improvements and devices that contribute to the health and comfort of Tenants. **Rents $30 to $60.**

Located on a Plaza 120 Feet Wide.

Commanding a magnificent view of the Park, River and Palisade scenery; within easy access of all transit lines. The proposed bus service will pass door.

Leases Made Now from October 1st.

LOWEST RENTS Possible with Highest Class Service.

River Cliff

628 WEST 151st ST.,

Building just completed.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

3, 4 & 5 ROOMS, $35-$60

JUST THE HOME YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR; SPACIOUS CLOSETS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ETC.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

The Trossachs

106 NORTHERN AVE.,

JUST NORTH OF 181ST ST.

3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS, $30-$65

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES, SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

Holyrood Court

New Elevator House.

436 Ft. Washington Ave.,

S. E. COR. 180TH ST.

One of the choicest locations on Washington Heights.

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

3, 4, & 5 Large, Light, Exceptionally Well Arranged Rooms, $35-$65

The Fairfield

97 Ft. Washington Ave.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER 163D ST.

Overlooking Parade Grounds.

4, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS, $45-$85

Extra Large, Ligh .

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, ABUNDANT CLOSET SPACE, COMMANDING VIEW OF PALISADES AND THE HUDSON RIVER. STREET UNDER SUPERVISION PARK DEPARTMENT; MOST IDEAL RESIDENTIAL SECTION ON MANHATTAN. AGENT ON PREMISES.

NEW ELEVATOR BUILDINGS. BEST VALUE ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

None but desirable tenants accepted.

Our Fall list of Apartments, from 3 to 10 rooms, now available. Agent on premises, or

87th St., Cor. B'way. **KEMPE & CO.** Schuyler 5610

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.

New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.

Large Rooms and Closets.

Every Modern Improvement

5 Rooms and 2 Baths..... $1,200

6 Rooms and 2 and 3 Baths... $1,400 to $1,800

7 Rooms and 3 Baths } ..... $1,800 to $2,000

8 Rooms and 3 Baths }

Renting Agent, on Premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs, Agts., 162 W. 72d St., Near B'way.

150 WEST 79TH ST.

Bet Columbus & Amsterdam Aves. 12-Story Building.

One 9 Room Duplex.
One 9 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600.

315 Central Park West

N. W. Corner of 91st St. 12-Story Building.

One 10 Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Cor. 136th St.

6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $900 to $1,380.

1,100 PARK AVE.

Corner 89th St.

9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.

EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 FIFTH AVE.

Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.

5, 6 & 7 ROOMS

Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.

Rents $780 to $1,200 per Year.

Superintendent on Premises.

DORILTON

MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. Three vacancies only, 5 to 9 Rooms at $1,600 to $2,800. Write or telephone for leaflet.

BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

87th Street, 59-63 West.

Very desirable apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, rent $60 and $65 per month. Apply premises, or Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

RENAULT COURT

207-211 West 110th St.

High-Class Elevator Apartment, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.

Moderate Rents.

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

Superintendent on Premises.

Beautiful Apartment.

901 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; $55; five rooms ground floor, $50; decorated to suit.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Broadway, 110th St. and Riverside Drive Subway Express Station at Building

THE two best known and best managed apartment houses. Under A. R. E. Co. management.

Apartments from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 10 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $1,000 to $2,800.

Children's playground on the roof overlooking the Hudson, in charge of an experienced Kindergartner, and a well equipped gymnasium for adults, with needle baths, are some of the unique features of these well-known apartment houses.

Owners

American Real Estate Company

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager at the Buildings Telephone, 4302 Morningside

225 West End Ave.

N. W. Corner 70th Street.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

One Apartment of 11 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,500

Lease and occupancy from Oct. 1.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent

B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, $24.00-$43.00.

Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 1st.

Class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Michael J. Martin Corporation

Owner on Premises.

THE PLAZA,

795 ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 150TH ST.

High-class seven, eight room elevator apartments; unsurpassed service; $60-$75.

THE KANAWAH,

203 WEST 111TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS ALL-NIGHT SERVICE.

5-6 Rooms. $37.50-$47.50.

For Tranquillity, Dignity, Comfort

COLUMBIA COURT

510-518 WEST 123RD ST.

3 and 4 rooms, modern elevator apartment; all conveniences. Rents $32-$45.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced, Under the Management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON.

30 EAST 42D ST.

119 West 71st St. Fireproof Apartment House. ONLY TWO APARTMENTS REMAIN TO LEASE. 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.

Rental $900 to $1,200 yearly.

140 WEST 71ST ST. 3-room Doctor's Office suite. Splendid central location. Convenient to "L," Subway, and all surface lines.

Very low rent.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.

Most exclusive dwellings in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L" and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.

Rentals $720 to $1,100 yearly

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.

A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house. 6 to 8 rooms and 2 baths. One block from Subway.

Rentals $800 to $1,000 yearly

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.

Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. A few apartments to rent from next October. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station. These buildings were awarded a prize by the American Institute of Architects.

4 ROOM SUITES—$28 TO $34 PER MONTH
5 ROOM SUITES—$35 TO $43 PER MONTH

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st. Tel., Murray Hill—1481.

Offers a number of desirable Apartments, some of which are ready for immediate occupancy.

THE WELLSMORE

S. E. Cor. 77th St. & Broadway.

Modern in all details.

9 Rooms & 3 Baths, Rental $3,100 to $3,300.

The Cambria

347-351 West 55th St.

1, 2 & 3 Rooms & Bath,

Kitchenette, Furnished or Unfurnished

$30 to $70 per Month.

Ground Floor Apartment, suitable for physician or dentist.

The Majestic

St. Nicholas Av., S. E. Cor. 145th St.

7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.

Rentals $720 to $1,000.

Very large, light rooms, complete elevator and telephone service. All modern conveniences. Close to subway and elevated lines.

Wharfedale

604-606 West 115th St.

Near Riverside Drive.

7 & 8 Rooms,

$900 to $1,200.

Bonavista

362 Riverside Drive.

Magnificent Fireproof Apartments. Located in Best Section of Drive.

7 & 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rental $1,400 to $2,500.

The Beauclere

N. W. Cor. B'way & 109th Street

7 Rooms & Bath,

$1,000—$1,400.

Elberon Hall

385 Central Park West, Near 99th St.

8 Rooms & 2 Baths,

$780 to $1,200.

The Hillchester

547 West 157th St.

Near Broadway Subway station

4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

$480—$900.

Prince's Court

N. E. Cor. B'way & 164th Street

4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

$480—$900.

Tenants living in apartments under our supervision are assured of the most efficient service and attention.

BE SURE TO SEE BOTH OF THESE HOUSES BEFORE YOU DECIDE

VAUXHALL

780 Riverside Drive at 155th St.

Very unique corner, new 5-room 11-story building.

4 Rooms & Bath, $650.00; to 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,350.00

Magnificient Views from Every Window—B'way Sub. Sta. 157th St.

One Splendid Doctor's Suite, with private entrance. Resident Manager, Phone 7100 Audubon.

GREYTON COURT

630 W. 141st. Cor. of Riverside Drive

3-5-6-7 ROOMS WITH 1 TO 3 BATHS.

Prices $600.00 to $1,300.00 per year.

Absolutely Fireproof—Large Rooms and Closets.

Best of Service. Resident Manager, Telephone 7610 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Several Very Desirable SUITES TO LEASE

—IN THE—

BANCROFT

Kitchenette Apartments

509-517 W. 121st St.

Bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $35 to $42.50

LIVING ROOM, TWO BEDROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH. $45 to $60

LIGHT, UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING. FINE RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

References absolutely indispensable.

"THE ENDYMION,"

352 WEST 117TH ST.,

near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; elevator; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt., or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

POINCIANA

507-509 WEST 124TH ST.

5 and 6 rooms. Very choice. Refined families. Full service. $45.00.

Supt. or **WILCOX & SHELTON,**

2,107 7TH AVE. (125TH ST.)

NEW HOUSES

4 to 6 rooms, $30 up, every modern improvement, refined location, splendid service; owner's management; near Subway express. Northwest corner West 180th-Northern Ave.

Bachelor Apartments.

Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d St. Delightfully located in Harlem's choicest residential section; one or two rooms; only $12 to $30. WILCOX & SHELTON, 2,107 7th Ave., (125th St.)

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS

NEW 2 & 4 ROOMS

417 West 114th St.

THE ST. ANDREW,

3 EAST 127TH ST.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

5-6-7 rooms, $55-$80.

IDEAL LOCATION

High-class elevator apartments to lease, 41 Convent Ave., 409-419 W. 129th, 408-420 W. 130th, 19 St. Nicholas Terrace; 4-8 rooms, $480-$900. Inquire on premises or Agent, 408 W. 130th. Concession till October.

ALLVIEW

709 WEST 170TH ST.

4-5 Rooms, $30-$38

Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Michael J. Martin Corp. on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ROMAINE & LOYAL

New Buildings Now Ready for Occupancy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades.

160th to 161st St. and 655 W. 160th.

Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths

Rents, $480 to $1,320 Yearly

Special Arrangements on Leases Signed Prior to October 1st.

Renting Agt. on premises. Phone 8591—Aud.

Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

RIVERVIEW COURT,

611 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive. Four and six rooms and bath, large and light, $35 and $55; subway 137th St. and Broadway; efficient service; references. Premises, or

HALL & BLOODGOOD,

542 Fifth Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

BISMARCK COURT,

550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Most desirable apartments of 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $420 to $660; October leasing. THE BEST SERVICE.

PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Westbourne Court

556 West 140th Street, Corner Broadway.

6 and 7 Rooms.

REASONABLE RENTS.

Superintendent on Premises.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

4 to 6 rooms, $40 upward; Washington Heights, most refined houses, every improvement; restricted avenue, refined. Owner lives on premises. Westwood and Cliffewood Courts, West 149th to 150th Sts. on Fort Washington Avenue.

8 AND 9 ROOMS

all outside, large, beautifully finished, $80 upward, refined houses on restricted Fort Washington Avenue. References required. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 179th to 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. **Broadway and 79th Street** TEL., 9700—SCHUYLER.

Offer the following Elevator Apartments for Rent:—

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.

The Prasada,

50 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.

Large rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,000.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue. Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

6 Rooms and 3 Baths,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths,

Filtered water, elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms; southern exposure.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths,

$1,000 to $1,300.

The Runoia,

267 West 89th St.

New 8-story fireproof building; extra large rooms and closets; modern in every respect.

5 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,000.

The Wiltshire,

610 West 141st St.

Modern elevator apartment house; every improvement.

2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $360 to $865.

The Arleigh,

620 West 115th St.

Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.

6, 7, 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner, Broadway and 140th St.

Large rooms, pantries, and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

44 West 96th Street,

Elevator apartment house. Unusually attractive apartments. Adjoining the Park. Large, airy rooms.

6 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,200.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 144th St. The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

St. Charles,

101 West 72d St.

Eight Large Rooms and Two Baths.

Must be seen to be appreciated; elevator service, etc.

Rents $1,200 to $1,300.

The Desmond,

2,026 Seventh Av., Near 121st St.

Building to be remodeled. Every improvement to be installed. Elevator service, etc.

8 Large Rooms and Bath.
Rents $900 to $1,000.

The Montague,

203 West 94th Street. Adjoining Broadway.

Very Attractive 4 and 5 Room Apartments.
Rents $480 to $720.

St. Evona,

N. E. Corner 135th St. and Broadway.

New six-story fireproof elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

If these apartments do not meet with your approval, we have others that do not appear in this advertisement. A call at our office will save you much time and annoyance. We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

405 Park Avenue

NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.

3 apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, 3 & 5 baths, $3,500, $6,000.

Doctor's Office, 4 Rooms and Bath, $2,100.

118 East 54th St.

1 apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.

Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,440.

123 East 53rd St.

3 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,

Phone 1263 Bryant— **546 Fifth Avenue**—Corner 45th St.

Chatsworth

344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive

Absolutely fireproof, overlooking the Hudson from the Statue of Liberty to Yonkers.

Apartments of 5 to 10 Rooms, $900 to $3,250,

INCLUDING REFRIGERATION.

To those leasing now apartments will be altered to suit.

In connection with Chatsworth is also a Restaurant, Cafe, Barber Shop and Valet Service, &c. Convenient to "L" and subway; Fifth Av. Buses at the door.

L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

1364-1372 St. Nicholas Ave.

(Near 179th St.)

Elevator Apartments.

One of the most desirable locations on Washington Heights. Convenient to Subway, Broadway car and crosstown lines. Cool, light, airy suites. 5 and 6 rooms.

Rentals $420 to $540.

Apply on premises, or to

HEILNER & WOLF,

30 East 42d Street.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ARDELLE

527 Riverside Drive,

Opposite Grant's Tomb and Claremont.

6-7-8 Rooms, Foyer, 2 baths.

The Best Built House on Riverside.

Management of Owner on premises.

Before deciding on an Apartment look at

PRINCE'S COURT,

3920 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 164th St.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

Rent $480, $900.

The RAVENWOOD

S. W. Cor. Broadway & 180th St.

(Drug Store Corner.)

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $34 to $60.

Every convenience. All night elevator service.

Agent on Premises. Tel. Aud. 3577.

VALLAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. & 119TH.

Exceptional Sunny Apartment.

Large closets, home house, full service; elevator; $55 to $85. Janitor, or

WILCOX & SHELTON,

2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N. E. COR. **62d St.**

Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.

RENTS $480 TO $720.

Apply on premises, or to

MOORE & WYCKOFF

546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

STRICTLY **YOSEMITE** FIREPROOF

S. W. COR. PARK AVE. & 62D ST.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,100-$1,750.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

'PHONE, 1300—RIVER. or 2370—PLAZA.

RUTHERFORD

Elevator Apartments,

206 East 17th St.

3-4-5 Rooms, $360 to $540.

Berlin Renting Agency 141 E. 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Slawson & Hobbs

162 West 72d Street

Near Broadway Tel. Col. 7240

The Halsworth

645 West End Ave.

Southwest Corner 92d St.

One of the latest new-type 12-story apartment houses in the exclusive West Side residential section.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 to 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,000.

The Oregon

162 West 54th St.

S. E. Corner Seventh Ave.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Extra maids' rooms.

3, 4, 5, 6 rooms & bath, $900 to $1,700.

The Cornwall

255 West 90th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

A new 12-story apartment house of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions.

7, 8 & 9 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,400.

La Rochelle

57 West 75th St.

A handsome modern fireproof building; large light apartments; long distance telephone in each apartment.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, $900 to $2,000.

105 West 72d St.

Bet. B'way & Columbus Av.

A new 12-story fireproof apartment house; accessible location with southern exposure.

4 & 5 rooms; 1 & 2 baths. $1,300 to $1,900.

The Rexor

600 West 116th St.

Southwest Corner Broadway.

A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses. Subway station at the corner. **5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050-$2,100.**

The Hamilton

420 Riverside Drive

North Corner 114th St.

A new, absolutely fireproof apartment house; overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.

6-7 & 8 rooms, 2 & 3 baths, $1,200 to $2,200.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St.

Situated on the crest of Cathedral Heights—the highest part of the city. All apartments have private reception room at entrance.

8 r'ms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,700.

Georgean Court

58 Central Park West

S. W. Corner 66th St.

A nine-story fireproof building with all latest improvements known to modern architecture.

8 & 10 rooms; 2 & 3 baths, $2,300 to $2,600.

The Pamlico

97 Central Park West

Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.

Fireproof building; large and airy apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.

7 and 8 rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.

Terrace Court

202 Riverside Drive

South Corner 93rd Street.

A luxurious house on the most attractive site in the city, overlooking the prettiest part of the Drive and the Hudson. **9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,800 to $2,300.**

The Stuart

250 West 94th St.

S. W. Corner Broadway.

The apartments are well planned and rooms are all large and light; near transit lines.

8 & 9 rooms, 1 & 2 baths, $1,200 to $1,500.

The Lucania

235 West 71st St.

Bet. B'way & West End Ave.

Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the West Side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels, etc. **3, 5 & 6 roogs, 1 & 2 baths, $900 to $1,800.**

4 & 12 W. 92d St.

Near Central Park West

A newly renovated house on a high class private block. Elevator, electric light, etc.

7 rooms and bath, $900 to $1,100.

304 West 92d St.

Near Riverside Drive

Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class 8-story fireproof building; near 'bus line and subway.

5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, $1,200 and $1,300.

375 Centr'l P'rk W.

Near 97th St.

Very desirable spacious apartments; modern improvements; convenient to transit lines.

7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $840 to $1,200.

Woodmere

561 West 141st St.

Northeast Corner Broadway.

10-story fireproof apartments; large, light rooms.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $600 to $1,000.

Lyndon Arms

524-525 Riverside Drive

Near 127th Street.

Beautiful views Riverside Drive, the Hudson and Palisades.

6 and 8 rooms and bath, $840 to $1,100.

Send for our 1915 Apartment House Directory which contains information regarding apartment houses under our exclusive management

NEW APARTMENTS

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

BING & BING

119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

993 Park Av., Cor. 84th St. — 8-10-11 Rooms, 3 Baths — $2,700 to $4,300

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

955 Park Av., Near 82d St. — 7-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,500

Ready for occupancy. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

1,155 Park Av., Corner 92d St. — 8-12 Rooms, 3-4 Baths — $2,400 to $3,900

New Building. Leases from October 1st. An apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.

LARGER SUITES CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply on Premises, or at the Office of Bing & Bing,

119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments

500 Madison Ave. N. W. Corner of 52nd Street. 7, 8 & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths $2,500—$4,000

998 Fifth Ave. Corner of 81st Street. 18 Rooms and 5 Baths $15,000

776 Lexington Ave. 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath $420—$840

120 East 31st St. 8 Rooms and 2 Baths $1,000—$1,500

Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at

10 East 45th Street

Telephone 3100 Murray Hill

Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.

All apartments have dining room and living room facing the avenue. Each has a maid's toilet. All floors parquet and hardwood. Electric lights. All-night elevator service.

6 Rooms & Bath, $840 up.

8 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up.

9 Rooms & Bath, $1,450.

MANAGEMENT BY RESIDENT OWNER. APPLY ON PREMISES.

CORONADO

Northwest corner of Park Av. and 81st St. High-class elevator apartment, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; rents, $800, $1,000, $1,300 yearly. Service unexcelled.

THE STUYVESANT

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE

Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.

6 & 7 Rooms

RENTS $800-$1,200.

Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.

Apply to Supt., on premises.

THE KNICKERBOCKER

247 Fifth Ave., Cor. 28th St.

Exclusive Duplex Housekeeping Apt.

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

2 ROOMS AND BATH

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.

56-60 E. 87 St.

Near Park Ave.

Highest Type Elevator Apartment. All Night Service.

7 Rooms—$1,100-$1,200.

Physician's or Dentist's Apart.—$900.

Large Rooms Flooded with Sunlight.

OWNER ON PREMISES.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38

JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments 1905-1929 ANDREWS AVE., BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX. Broadway Subway, 181st. University line, 5 cents. Parquet floors; two families on each floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

BROOKLYN.

PARKWAY COURT.

Elegant high-class apartments of 4 to 8 rooms, all improvements. Best section of Eastern Parkway. Rents, $32.00 to $50.00. Ready Sept. 1st. M. F. GLEASON, Eastern Parkway, corner Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

27TH ST, 312 and 314 West, s s, 187.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x88.9; Roy M. Robinson, referee, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, (mtg $38,000.) Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

67TH AV, 330, e s, 80 ft s of 21st St, 20x 73.9; Agnes G. Kemin to Sara Welt-Kakels, 35 East 61st St, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $100

227TH ST, e s, 175 ft s of Adrian Av, 25x 100; George E. Denlton and another to Sarah E. Fletcher, 91 Marble Hill Av, (mtg $3,000,) June 28; attorneys, Brown & F., 10 Wall St. $100

NAGLE AV, e s, 550 ft e of Ellwood St, 50x 105; Premium Holding Corp. to Nagle Avenue Construction Co., 149 Church St, Aug. 16; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $100

113TH ST, 97 West, n s, 241 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Morris Garfinkel to Bob Realty Co., 102 Greene St, quitclaim, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 12; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $100

26TH ST, 139 East, n s, 81 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x49.4; Gramont Construction Co. to Larret Realty and Construction Co., 187 Riverside Drive, (mtg $9,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St. $100

100TH ST, 65 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Lena Katz to Sarah Barfiel, 1,716 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $17,350,) Nov. 30, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Barfiel to Bernard Bernstein, 1,020 Tiffany St, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, same. $1

PRINCE ST, 169, n s, 75 ft w of West Broadway, 25x95, (foreclosure Aug. 19;) Samuel Lachman, referee, to Max Ottinger, 20 East 70th St, and Moses Ottinger, 23 West 75th St, Aug. 18; attorneys, Kurzman, P. & G., 25 Broad St. $25,500

114TH ST, 121 West, n s, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 35x100.11; Jacob Morgenroth to Sedalia R. E. Corporation, 61 Broadway, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

235TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x 100; J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy to Harmony Construction Co., Inc., 1,129 Walker Av, Aug. 12; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $3,500

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,142, n e s, 44x irregular, Absar Realty Co. to Meyer Goetz, 1,045 Kelly St, and another, (mtg $32,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, Henry M. Ornstein, 51 Chambers St $100

PLIMPTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 170th St, 22.7 x100; John P. Herren to Henry Joline, 94 Branchport Av, Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 16, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Enid Bernstein to Enid Realty Co., 115 Broadway, Aug. 16, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 473, map of Van Nest Park, Rudolf Wittekind to Sherry Goldberg, 1,474 Wilkins Av, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 306 and 307, Map 1,448, 50x100; The Montauk Real Estate Co. to Thomas E. Grimes, 895 Tremont Place, July 12, (mtg $1,000;) attorney, W. Niles, 154 Nassau St.$1

OLMSTEAD AV, s s, 96.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 47.6x28.11x39x10.8; Empire City Exhibition Co., Inc., to Tri-Chester Improvement Co., Inc., 1,901 Westchester Av, Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph Wormser, 234 Willis Av. $100

BURKE AV, s s, 75 ft n of Harper Av, 36.2x 111.2x58.7x100; also Harper Av, n w corner of Burke Av, 100x25; also Harper Av, n s, 150 ft e of Burke Av, 25x141.9x25.4x187.4; also Harper Av, n e corner of Burke Av, 100x25; also Burke Av, w s, 25 ft n of Harper Av, 25x100; also Harper Av, n s, 225 ft e of Burke Av, 25x154.10x25.4x150.4; also Harper Av n s, 200 ft e of Burke Av, 25x 150.5x25.4x146.1; also Burke Av w s, 50 ft n of Harper Av, 22.3x101.6x29.10x100; also Harper Av, n s, 250 ft e of Burke Av, 60.2x irregular; also Harper Av, s w s, 290 ft n of Burke Av, 262.1x86.11x25.10x61.3; James Noonan to Margaret Clark, 8,603 21st Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 13, (mtg $10,450;) attorney, Adam Moran, 590 5th Av, Brooklyn.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

89TH ST, 319 WEST, n s, 270 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Isabelle C. Crystal to New York Transit Co., 26 Broad St, Aug. 17, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,000

107TH ST, 170-72 East, s s, 83 ft w of 3d Av, 56.6x100.11; Mary Abrahams to Philip Abraham, 170 East 107th St, June 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Aaron Morris, 277 Broadway $2,500

NAGLE AV, s s, 550 ft e of Ellwood Av, 50x105; Nagle Avenue Construction Co. to Thomas G. Field, trustee of Hy Well, at Cedarhurst, L. I., Aug. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St. $37,000

26TH ST, 208 West, s s, 123.4 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x98.9; William J. Janson to Anna King, at Far Rockaway, L. I., Aug. 17, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, E. Herrmann, 261 Broadway $360

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10x58.7; Kauffman & Lewenthal Realty Co. to Emily S. Crow, Montclair, N. J., prior mtg $11,500, 3 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 18; attorney, George A. Nagle, Jamaica, L. I. $6,000

114TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Lenox Av, 35x 100.11; Sedalia Real Estate Corporation to Jacob Morgenroth, 1,600 West 110th St, prior mtg $26,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $4,000

Bronx.

219TH ST, 646 East, s s, 18.9x128.10; Clara S. Dean, Yonkers, N. Y., to Celestia Smith, 429 E. 166th St, Aug. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, C. C. Dean, 148th St. & 3d Av. $1,250

HUGHES AV, s e s, 200 ft s w of Columbine St, 50x100; Wm. H. Kling to Jacob Madow, 420 E. 76th St, Aug. 14, 3 years, 5½ per cent.; attorney, Frank Brodsky, 1,404 2d Av. $1,000

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,142, n e s, 44x irreg.; Meyer Goetz and ano. to Absar Realty Co., 919 Fox St, (prior mtg. $32,000,) Aug. 17, due, Feb. 15, 1920, 6 per cent.; attorney, Absar Realty Co., 919 Fox St. $8,000

238TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, two lots, each 25x100; two mtgs., each $2,500; Harmony Constr. Co., Inc., to Margaret O'Kennedy, 601 W. 176th St, Aug. 13, due &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St. $7,000

LOT 59, Block 507, map of part of Fox estate; Giovannina Bruni to Raeffaelle Manniello, 2,126 1st Av, (prior mtg $2,750,) Aug. 2, due Oct. 2, 1915, — p. c.; attorney, Jos. Barbieri, 55 Nassau St. $150

SAME PROPERTY; same to Jos. P. Barbieri, 62 Leggett Av., Queens, L. I., (prior mtg $2,750,) Aug. 2, demand — p. c.; attorney, same. $62

167TH ST, n w c, part of lot 25, map of Morrisania, 25x100; Elise Mundt to Frank Reilly, 1,462 Washington Av, Aug. 1, due &c as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

Bronx.

187TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 34x100; Christina Schuessler against William H. Ellis et al., (action to set aside deed;) attorney, B. A. Benton.

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x 100; Joseph Costa against Timothy Toohig et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Nekton.

184TH ST, 465 East; Fernecliff Cemetery Association against Anna Bade et al., (action to declare conveyance void;) attorneys, Appell & Taylor.

146TH ST, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 43x80; Helen Barbara Schreiber against Frederick W. Fielding et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 28; Isidor Goldman against Mary J. Meshane et al., Aug. 5, 1915....$296

WADSWORTH AV, 124 to 128; Grassi Contracting Co., Inc., against William Hobson et al., Jan. 26, 1915, (canceled).....$500

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Fred Schneider, Inc., against Daveck Building Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 18, 1915 .....$244

LAFONTAINE AV, s w corner of 179th St, 100x100; Bernard Greenwood Co. et al. against Walter Aronstein et al., Feb. 13, 1915 .....$2,210

TIFFANY ST, n w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x100; Abe W. Crookston, against Ensign Improvement Co. et al., Aug. 17, 1915..$31

LEGGETT AV, s e corner of Beck St, 100x 100; Maurice F. Ahearn against Macy Con-

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them.
JAMES N. WELIS' SONS.
191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

63 West 56th.—Basement and parlor floor; hardwood floors, steam, electricity; rented separately. Premises or N 56 Times.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 32 William St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

All the bargains in Mount Vernon, Pelham, Bronxville, for sale or rent, may be found at office Anderson Realty Company, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon.

10-room house, all improvements; ground 50x 116; river view; 3 minutes station; $6,500. Photo and particulars, Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Ten-room house, all improvements; ground 50x116; river view; 3 minutes station; $50. Alfred E. Cooke, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; 7 rooms; oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Attractive, modern 10-room house; plot 60x 175; will sell at sacrifice and easy terms or rent to right party $30 per month. Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.
Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

For Sale—A modern five-story, solid concrete factory, 75x100, on plot 100x100; well equipped with machine tools, power, freight elevator; will sell without tools; located in Jersey City. Address Box G 229 Times Downtown.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment of THE WELSH MACHINE WORKS to WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., for the benefit of creditors.—Assignee's Notice.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, the Assignee of the above-named company, will sell to the highest bidder at Private Sale on competitive written bids, all of the assets and effects of the said company now located at No. 276-277 West Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of modern plant equipped to the smallest detail for the manufacturing of elevators, engines and general machine works, consisting of patterns, complete pattern machinery shop, consisting of benches, lathes, circular saws, jointers, planers, mortises, etc. Complete line of patterns for the manufacturing of elevators, gas engines and general machinery. Complete electrical department, consisting of motors, elevator controls, lathes, drill presses, tool grinders, disc grinders, Universal grinding machine, hand-power shears, vises, vacuum pumps, screw machine, circular metal saw, gasoline engines, Standard grinder, for cutting and threading machine, Pease planer, metal saw grinder, steam engines, four-cylinder marine engine, two-cylinder marine engine and an elaborate stock of accessories consisting of raw copper, brass rods and bolts, nuts, washers, parts for all elevators, electrical material consisting of magnet wires, contacts, carbon, fibre, resistance units, rheostats, pipes, and fittings, elevator speed governors, set screws, hex screws, brass and steel tubing. Large stock of pulleys and hangers. Also three power metal saws, power hammer, complete blacksmith shop, forge and blower, Pease planer, key seating machine, two drill presses, exhaust fan, Westinghouse two-cylinder gas engine, Otto gas engine, Brighton gas engine, bench vises, oil filter, pressure pump, generator, grinder, hoop rolling machine, gear cutter and hobbing attachments, screw and hydraulic jacks 42x42x12 Gray planer, chain hoists, drill presses, slotter, three large lathes and four small lathes, radial drill and angle plates, centering machine, milling machine, screw machine, gang drill, drill grinder, together with a complete stock of mandrels, plug gauges, drills, taps, hand key seating machines, platform scale, and three automobiles. Also the office furnishings consisting of safes, desks, chairs, time clock, filing cabinets, typewriter, etc., together with the good will and trade name of the above concern.
All bids must be submitted to the Assignee at his office, No. 64 William St., City of New York, on or before Thursday, August 19th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and should be marked "Bids in the matter of The Welsh Machine Works." All bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The Assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Should the Assignee accept any of the bids, the successful bidder shall be called upon to pay the balance of the purchase price within twenty-four hours after acceptance.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Assignee,
64 William St., New York City.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Assignee, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
Inspection can be made any day from 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to sell at once up-to-date cottage; all improvements; 7 rooms; large plot; 30 minutes from city; $100 cash; balance $16 per month. COTTAGE, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Kolff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address, with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Home, some acres; commuting distance; Westchester County preferred; give particulars; price not to exceed $5,000. Lawyer, N 2 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Gramercy Section.—For rent, three-story, 25-foot brownstone house; exceptionally large rooms; excellent condition. Apply 138 East 19th St.

8-story and basement house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, West 101st St., 2 blocks Subway Station. Very moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103rd.)

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

Will rent exceptional two-room-and-bath hotel apartment at great sacrifice. N 57 Times.

One or three room furnished apartment; ground floor; private house. 222 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.) Stuyvesant 3924.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms
100 Cathedral Parkway, } SPECIALLY
110th St. and Col. Ave. } ATTRACTIVE.
Kitchenette, bath and kitchenette;
some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River, 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, &
225-229 W. 99th St., Kitchenette, $35-$45 up;
near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN;
No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants;
phone, elevator service; maid service optional;
near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near L, subway; Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9735 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Finely furnished private apts.; all localities. Gray, 269 West 73d. Tel. 3974.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING
Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE.
Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

Attractive skylight studio apartment; elevator service; $900. Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison Av., (59th St.)

Select apartment.—137 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, maid; $37.50. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

West Side

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St. Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptional high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinary large and light, and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45-$50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65. Apply premises.

Location convenient shops, theatres, West 71st St., 342; apartment, eight unusually large, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 20x20; bedroom, 16x22; sunlight every room; high-class elevator house; $1,850; six and eight room apartments same house; rooms immense; $1,350; immediate possession. Particulars Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th.

51ST ST., 318-328 WEST.
THE WASHINGTON—THE JEFFERSON.
4-8 ROOMS, $45 UP.
Attractive modern elevator apartments.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 5TH AV.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

A.—"GARNET HALL,"
601 West 141st St., corner Broadway.
Three to seven large, light, outside rooms; spacious closets; all night elevator; low rentals.

Edgecombe Av., 291, (near 145th St.)—5 and 6 unusually large, cheerful rooms; modern elevator house; rent, $40 to $60; reasonable; opposite Colonial Park.

80 WEST 92D ST.
7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
(SPENCER ARMS), S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

116TH ST., 610 W.—2-3-5-room apartments; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

611 West 176th.—7 large, sunny rooms, 2 baths; $50 and $52.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

94th St., 319 West. — Handsome 5-7-room apartments. Superintendent, on premises.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000; Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Sts.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

At Fynevue, heart of Larchmont; fine air, fine fare; rooms, views, service, rates, including auto, teams, and clubs; use launch. Bayard Circle, Larchmont 406-W.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4136 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

New York State.

Ellinwood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

180th, 680 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH.
THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.
Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 34 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1306 John.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two rooms and bath, (1 drawing room,) private entrance, electricity; good neighborhood; from 60th to 106th St., near Broadway, R., Room 212, 320 Broadway.

Wanted, well furnished 2 to 4 room housekeeping apartment; 33d to 59th Sts. Address Responsible Couple, Box 83 Times.

WANTED, best 6 to 8 room furnished apartment; $200 per month, will rent. Address Adults, Box 57 Times.

Wanted, short lease of 7 rooms, furnished, bath; 20 minutes from Wall St.; state price; references. N 59 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, by two business women, a two or three room kitchenette apartment, south or west exposure, between 30th and 50th Sts.; about $50. N 52 Times.

Wanted—Apartment Oct. 1-May 1, unfurnished, six rooms, two baths, below 72d St. Telephone 510 Columbus.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV.
Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

61ST, 159 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; newly decorated; all improvements; excellent table; Jewish. Weinberg.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

8 EAST 45TH STREET.
Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private baths; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; transient table; reasonable.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table board.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; large room, electric lights; excellent table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

92D, 52 AND 54 WEST.
Cool, attractive large and small rooms; reasonable; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 253 WEST.—Convenient to subway. Saloon floor; large room and floor with bath. Jewish family; excellent table.

102TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Near B'way subway; nicest section Audubon; bright rooms; good board; home comforts; $6 up one, $15 up two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

157TH, (944 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large rooms; single, suite; bath; excellent table.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience.
STEIN, PHONE 9057 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

WANTED—Two elderly gentlemen or couple who prefer a good home to a hotel in German-American family on Washington Heights, convenient to subway or elevated; no children. K. B., 553 Times.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Beautiful rooms, floors; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

CHRISTIAN gentleman and son desire home with family in vicinity of Broadway and 145th; no other boarders; state price and full particulars. L 245 Times Downtown.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 East, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

35TH ST., 20 EAST. — Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

88TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Suites, double, single rooms; running water, private baths; references.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for dentist or doctor; also large room with private bath; private house; select neighborhood. Phone 6130 Columbus.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; telephone.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable newly furnished rooms; near subway, "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Double and single rooms; second floor; bath; breakfast.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium twin beds; dressing room adjoining bathroom.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also large, small rooms; well furnished; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; conveniences; also physician's office.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 205 West.—Splendid suite; parlor and bedroom; 3 windows south; running water; new furnishings; $50 monthly.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large, small r

CHIEF OF UNIFORMED BURGLARS IS CAUGHT

"Squinto" and Two of His Old Associates Trapped in a Dumbwaiter Shaft.

ROBBED 40 ON THE DRIVE

Posed as Messenger Last Fall and Fled to the West When His Band Was Captured.

When Mrs. Henrietta Marbe returned from her summer home at Long Beach, Long Island, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and opened her door on the second floor of the Holland Court Apartments, 315 and 317 West Ninety-eighth Street, close to Riverside Drive, she saw two straw hats lying on the bed in her room, which was visible from the front door. She listened and thought she heard some one moving in the rear of the apartment. Then she ran to the telephone in the hall and called to Superintendent S. H. Fox that she thought there were burglars in her apartment.

"They're going down the dumbwaiter!" she screamed excitedly an instant later when she heard the sounds of several men scrambling into the dumbwaiter from her kitchen.

Fox ran to the rear of the basement and slammed and double bolted the dumbwaiter door just as the box slid into view with three men in it. They kicked and pounded on the door for a moment and then, as Fox ran to the street to shout for help, there was silence.

Mrs. Marbe, after seeing that a heap of clothes and some jewelry had been piled up, ready to be carted away, ran down stairs and at the door was joined by Mrs. Blanche Finke, carrying her infant son, and Mrs. Stahl, Mrs. Finke's mother. They ran from their apartment on the ground floor, calling that someone was trying to enter their kitchen from the dumbwaiter door.

The cries of the women aroused the house and as tenants ran from all the apartments and Samuel Greene, the negro elevator boy, ran from his car in the rear of the public hall, the three men burst from the Finke flat, bowled Green over and dashed for the street.

Already there was a crowd in front of the house and through this the men rushed, knocking men and women to right and left and making off as fast as they could run, with several policemen and a crowd at their heels.

One was caught at the corner of Broadway, another in Riverside Drive, and the third at Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street. Detectives Hagen, McGee and Boyle hurried from the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and took the prisoners there. One was recognized as John Murray, better known as Squinto, who, the police say, was the leader a year ago of a band of seven who dressed as messenger boys and committed more than forty burglaries in the Riverside Drive section. The others gave the names of James Duffy and John Connolley and said they lived, respectively, at 809 Amsterdam Avenue and 139 West 138th Street. Murray gave the address of 2,124 Eighth Avenue.

According to the detectives, Murray confessed that when the six other members of his gang were caught last Fall he had escaped in a New York Central freight car and had traveled west. He returned a month ago and, the detectives say, declared he had kept straight until a week ago, when he met Connolley and Duffy.

With them, the detectives say he admitted, he had committed three burglaries at 316 West Ninety-fourth Street, 315 West Ninety-eighth Street, and 240 West 104th Street, up to yesterday, when he and the others got a small basket of vegetables, entered the basement of Holland Court and began ringing bells, with the vegetables as a blind should they receive a response. No one answered from the Marbe apartment, and they ascended by the dumbwaiter and broke in.

Murray, the detectives say, admitted that when they had found the lower dumbwaiter door locked, they had pulled up to the Fincke apartment and smashed the door in. Mrs. Fincke, her mother, and Emily Eriksen, a nurse girl, were in the kitchen, but fled at the first blow on the door. The nurse girl locked herself in her bedroom off the kitchen so the men were unopposed when they finally entered this flat.

The three were locked up, charged with burglary, and the detectives then went to 418 Central Park West and arrested John Snowden, the Superintendent, to whom Murray said he had sold a typewriter, part of the loot in an earlier burglary. Snowden admitted the purchase though denying he had known the machine was stolen, but he was charged with receiving stolen goods.

HAITIAN REBELS WANT TO FIGHT AMERICANS

More Marines Landed at Cape Haitien—Foreigners at Port-a-Paix in Peril.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 18.—Another detachment of American marines has been landed from the warships off this port.

The rebels have refused to disarm, and in some sections have expressed a desire to fight the Americans.

The people of Cape Haitien are greatly excited, though no outbreak of any kind has occurred up to the present.

Foreigners at Port-à-Paix, a Haitian town thirty-five miles northwest of Capt Haitien, report that they are being menaced by Haitian rebels, and request that American forces be sent to protect them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Discontented Haitian soldiers, followers of various leaders, are concentrating at Liborgne, on the north coast of the island, and near St. Marc. Rear Admiral Caperton reported today that their leaders feared they would be unable to keep the men under control. The Admiral said he expected to disarm the men and persuade them to disband.

The message said order prevailed at Port au Prince and that the battleship Connecticut was at Cape Haitien.

The cruiser Tennessee landed a battalion of marines at Cape Haitien yesterday and will probably return to the United States.

WILL NOT RUN, SAYS HUGHES

Justice Declares He Would Refuse Presidential Nomination.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States has refused to permit his name to be considered as a Presidential candidate in 1916, according to a statement made today by ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes.

Justice Hughes also advised Mr. Stokes that if he were nominated he would not accept. In other words, Mr. Stokes said that Justice Hughes has put at rest for all time consideration of his name in connection with the Presidency.

Justice Hughes's statement was an answer to a communication sent to him by the former Governor a few weeks ago. In his letter Mr. Stokes suggested that Justice Hughes permit his name to be used upon the broad ground of availability, his duty to his country, and the confidence of the people in him. The former Governor incidentally advised Justice Hughes that many in New Jersey wanted him to run.

R. F. Wheeler, Bird Trainer, Dead.

Robert Francis Wheeler, a bird trainer, and known all over the city as a bird lover, died on Tuesday at his home, 233 Lexington Avenue, in his 68th year. He was born in England, and after he first came to this country was employed for several years by the New York Life Insurance Company. However, he left this position to establish a bird store at Forty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, thus living out the dream of his boyhood, which was to always have birds and animals about him. Mr. Wheeler was known to his friends as the "Bird King." He will be buried from the Little Church Around the Corner.

FIND FEW BAD ONES AMONG ALDERMEN

Citizens' Union Gives Commendation to Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond Members.

MANY EXCELLENT RECORDS

All Credited with Voting for Constructive Legislation on Unanimous Roll Calls.

The Aldermanic Committee of the Citizens' Union made public yesterday its report on the individual records of the members of the 1914-1915 Board of Aldermen from the districts in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. As it reported of the Manhattan and Bronx Aldermen, the committee says that every member has voted for constructive legislation on unanimous roll calls. The report shows that nearly all the Aldermen made excellent records. Following are the reports on the Brooklyn Aldermen:

BARTSCHERER, JACOB, Rep., 60th—Excellent record of attendance and votes. Rendered valuable assistance on Building Committee.

BOSSE, ROBERT H., Rep., 57th—Made excellent record of votes and rendered useful service. Attentive at local board.

CARBERRY, MICHAEL, Dem., 43d—In his third term made excellent attendance record. Not active. Displayed some independence in votes on important issues.

COLNE, WILLIAM W., Rep., 52d—During his year of service made excellent record of attendance and votes. Rendered valuable assistance in the board's constructive work, particularly as Chairman of Salaries and Officers' Committee.

CUNNINGHAM, FRANK, Dem., 44th—In his third term took but little part in the work of the board. Voted against or withheld his vote on several desirable measures which became issues.

DIEMER, JOHN, Rep., 47th—In his ninth term made excellent attendance record. Poor record of votes due to failure to be recorded on important issues when present. Continued to exert influence as an obstructionist.

DIXSON, FRANK T., Dem., 55th—Excellent record of attendance. Voted to increase business hours in city offices, but voted against or failed to vote on other desirable measures which became issues.

EICHHORN, EDWARD, Rep., 63d—In his third term displayed some interest in his duties, but failed to vote on two important issues. Poor attendance record.

ESTERBROOK, O. GRANT, Rep., 58th—Resigned June 29, 1915, to accept appointment as City Magistrate. As presiding officer invariably correct in his rulings. By his resignation the board lost a capable and useful member.

FERRARO, AUGUST, Rep., 51st—In his first term made excellent record of attendance and votes. Gave promise of future usefulness.

GAYNOR, JOHN S., Rep., 45th—In his fourth term made excellent attendance record. Record of votes on important issues fairly good.

HOGAN, MICHAEL J., Rep., 42d—In his first term made excellent record of votes on important issues and made creditable record generally.

KENNEY, FRANCIS P., Dem., 49th—In his eighth term, though attentive, his service was of but little value and to some extent obstructive. Voted for amendment to make taxicab ordinance effective, but made poor record on other issues of importance.

LEVY, ABRAHAM M., Rep., 62d—First term, Conscientious and useful member. Made earnest effort to obtain enactment of suitable ordinance to regulate pool parlors. Excellent record of votes.

McGARRY, WILLIAM P., Dem., 56th—Voted against ordinance making unnecessary Alderman's consent to issue of stand permits. Voted for amendment to make taxicab ordinance effective. Withheld his vote on several other important issues.

MOLEN, JAMES J., Dem., 48th—Introduced measures of local character only. Rendered service of but little public value. Poor record of votes on important issues.

MOORE, CHARLES J., Rep., 64th—First term. Made excellent record of votes on important issues.

MOORE, JESSE D., Rep., 54th—Attentive. Fathered ordinance for uniform vacations in all city departments. Good record of votes on important issues.

PENDRY, WILLIAM E., Rep., 61st—Hard-working and conscientious member. Very attentive. As Chairman of Codification Committee instrumental in making possible the adoption of the new code of ordinances.

ROSENBLUM, ISIDOR M., Rep., 65th—First-term member. Displayed independence. Made excellent record of votes.

SQUIERS, ARNON L., Rep., 59th—One of the board's most able and energetic members. Displayed commendable independence. Rendered valuable service in codification of ordinances and enactment of important legislation. Excellent record of votes.

STEVENSON, FREDERICK H., Rep., 53d—Attentive. Excellent record of votes and creditable record generally.

TAYLOR, EDWARD H., Rep., 46th—First-term member. Attentive and made good record of votes.

VALENTINE, EDWARD B., Rep., 50th—First-term member. Inactive. Fair record of votes. Failed to vote on three important roll calls. Attentive to local board duties.

QUEENS ALDERMEN.

BENNINGER, ALBERT C., Dem., 67th—His activities were confined mainly to local matters. Displayed but little independence in votes on good measures which became issues.

BURDEN, SAMUEL J., Dem., 66th—New member. Record of votes on important issues shows but little independence. Developed no qualifications for public office.

DUJAT, ALEXANDER, Dem., 68th—In his third term voted for employment of competent engineer to draft building code, and rendered assistance on Building Committee. Voted against or withheld his vote on several good measures which became issues.

KOCHENDORFER, JOHN, Rep., 70th—First-term member. Displayed independence and an intelligent grasp of his duties. Took important and helpful part in the Board's activities. Excellent record of votes.

POST, CHARLES A., Rep., 69th—In his second term made good record of votes and rendered service of value.

RICHMOND ALDERMEN.

COLE, CHARLES P., Dem., 73d—In his fifth term displayed some independence in voting for employment of competent engineer to draft building code, and for abolishment of City Hall "Marriage Chapel" graft. Voted against or withheld his vote on several other good measures which became important issues. Attentive to local board duties.

FINK, WILLIAM, Dem., 71st—In his third term took but little part in the Board's activities. Withheld his vote on or voted against several good measures which became issues. Attentive to local board duties.

O'ROURKE, JOHN J., Dem., 72d—Active in introducing ill-considered measures. Showed some independence in votes on important issues. Very attentive, especially to local board duties.

The members had opportunity to examine the statement of their records and to make suggestions and criticisms.

Bronx Y. W. H. A. Housewarming.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association of Bronx County, Inc., will have a housewarming in the permanent headquarters at 800 Cauldwell Avenue on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 2 P. M. Among the speakers will be Judge Gibbs, Miss Rachel E. Bandler, President of the association, and Max Wolff, Chairman of the Children's Welfare Committee. A barn dance will be given at the headquarters on Aug. 28.

DIAMOND TURNS TO GLASS.

Man Who Says He Took Gem Has Only Imitation.

When is a diamond not a diamond? That's what Edward Shevlin, Captain of the lightship Tulip, wants to know—it's what Peter Hangin, former deck hand of the Tulip wants to know—and it's what Asdoor Azmelian of 217 East Thirty-third Street wants to know.

Captain Shevlin, whose ship is laid up for repairs at St. George, Staten Island, on last Sunday missed from his cabin a ring with a diamond in it worth $400. He also missed his deck hand, Hangin, at the same time. He reported both disappearances to the police. The police found Hangin at his home, 333 Third Avenue, Manhattan, yesterday and arrested him on a charge of grand larceny. According to the detectives, the prisoner admitted taking the ring and said that he had turned it over to Azmelian, who was to dispose of it for the benefit of both.

"But," Hangin said, according to the police, "that crook Azmelian gave the ring back to me on Monday and said the diamond wasn't any good. I took the stone to a pawn shop and they told me it was plain glass. But I know that I got a real diamond from Captain Shevlin's cabin, and that Azmelian took it out and put that piece of glass in, and then told me the ring wasn't worth anything. Say, what d'you think of a crook that'll play a trick like that on a pal?"

Azmelian was arrested on Hangin's story and charged with grand larceny, but he denied he had ever had any real diamond. Captain Shevlin, however, swears that the stone in his ring was genuine.

LIEBMAN SENTENCED TO DIE.

Harangues Jury and Smites Man with His Shoe in Court.

After hurling a shoe at a hostile witness and haranguing a jury on its verdict, Hyman Liebman, the tailor of 73 East Ninety-eighth Street who killed his seven-year-old daughter Sadie on March 17, was sentenced by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday to die in the electric chair. The shoe episode occurred in open court immediately after the jury had retired to decide the question of Liebman's sanity.

Before any officer could stop him, Liebman drew the shoe off his right foot and flung it at Charles Zusner, the agent of the Hebrew Desertion Society who shortly before the murder brought Liebman back from Texas to face the charge of deserting his wife and children. The shoe landed on Zusner's jaw and caused a slight abrasion under the right eye. Two Deputy Sheriffs seized Liebman and shackled him.

Liebman was brought before Judge Wadhams yesterday to be sentenced for murder in the first degree. A committee consisting of Dr. William Mabon of the New York State Hospital and Dr. Herbert C. Cornwall of Fordham Hospital had already reported to the court that Liebman was sane, but Judge Wadhams decided to leave the final disposition of the question to a jury which he impaneled to hear the testimony of the alienists.

Both physicians, on the stand, agreed that Liebman was sane when he murdered his daughter and tried to kill his five-year-old son Samuel, by hurling them down an airshaft. The doctors said he committed the crime in cold blood and was actuated by a vicious motive of revenge.

After remaining out five minutes, the jury returned with a verdict that Liebman was sane. Taking advantage of a formality, Liebman arose and harangued the jury for more than ten minutes on the verdict, which he considered "very unfair." He said if he had been a rich man, the jury would have undoubtedly found him insane, but being a poor man the jury finds him sane.

Through his attorney, he then asked the court that he be allowed to die on Sept. 16, which is his thirty-sixth birthday anniversary. Judge Wadhams refused to consider the request and sentenced the defendant to die in the electric chair in the week beginning Sept. 27. Liebman was removed to Sing Sing at once.

MRS. BLATCH TAKES OATH.

Suffragist, Going Abroad, Becomes American Citizen Again.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who is booked to sail Saturday on the Rotterdam, said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports of her having had trouble in getting a passport. When years ago she married an Englishman she lost her American citizenship. A widow is permitted to regain her citizenship, provided she takes the oath of allegiance to the United States. So last Monday Mrs. Blatch took the oath and got a passport.

She is leaving New York State during the present struggle for suffrage for personal reasons. Together with her brother-in-law, George Edwards, the Secretary of Scotland Yard, she is co-trustee of her husband's estate, and she is going over to settle it up. This will require some time, and Mrs. Blatch will go to France, where her brother, Theodore Stanton, lives. Mrs. Stanton is the head of the military hospital at Castres, and her nephew, Robert Livingston Stanton, is in the French Army. Among her other nephews in the trenches in France are Reuben Conran, a mining engineer, and Dennis Conran, in the Munster Royal Fusileers.

From France Mrs. Blatch will go to Italy to see her husband's cousin and her own most intimate friend, Signora Stark, whose Italian sons-in-law are in the Italian Army. Mrs. Blatch says she will spend her spare time in studying the effect of the war on the women and their condition, and also its effect so far on general civilization.

Mrs. Blatch said she would return in October, when the one hundredth anniversary of her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is to be commemorated.

Plan Jewish Congress Tonight.

More than 400 delegates from Jewish organizations in America will attend a mass meeting in Cooper Union tonight to discuss plans for a National Jewish Congress to be held within the next three months, to consider the Jewish problem arising from the war. Nathan Straus will preside at the meeting tonight. Among the speakers will be Louis D. Brandeis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Joseph Barondess, and Rabbi M. S. Margolies.

SONS FIGHT IN VAIN TO RESCUE RECTOR

Rev. Dr. Harry McK. Moore of Philadelphia Drowns at Lambertville, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Harry McK. Mooore, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, was drowned to day in the Dalaware River at Lambertville. Dr. Moore, his two sons, Harry McK., Jr., and James S., John Sine, Harold R. Fellows, and James Fellows were on a canoe trip from Fort Deposit, N. Y., to Philadelphia. They reached Lambertville last night, and in two canoes left this morning to resume the trip to Philadelphia.

Soon after starting, the canoeists attempted to shoot the Wells Falls, and both boats overturned. Dr. Moore seemed to be attacked by a cramp as soon as he entered the water. His two sons seized him as he sank the first time and attempted to swim with him to shore, but he slipped from their grasp and went under. Five times they caught his body and each time were unable to hold it. The last time Dr. Moore sank and his body was swept over the falls and through the rapids.

Nearly exhausted the others made their way to shore and at once took charge of efforts to recover their father's body, but it had not been found at a late hour tonight. The current of the river runs strong below the falls.

Dr. Moore has a Summer home at Point Pleasant, N. J., where his wife is. She was notified by telegraph tonight of her husband's death. Dr. Moore was 52 years old.

TOO MANY TO DANCE.

Enthusiasm of Hoboken Spoils City Authorities' Plans.

The enthusiasm of persons in Hoboken for public street dances defeated last night the plans of the City Commissioners to hold the first entertainment of that sort. The Commissioners had a block in Garden Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets roped off and announced that a band in Church Square Park, adjacent, would furnish music for dancing. The announcement was received with favor and the occupants of all of the houses facing the square and the closed block decorated their dwellings with colored lanterns.

The Commissioners expected about 500 dancers to attend and have a gay time, but darkness had hardly settled when fully 10,000 persons crowded into the street and square. Dancing was impossible, so the festivity was declared a concert and the band played while the people walked and stood about. On next Wednesday night the Commissioners will have three blocks roped in Garden Street and they hope that dancing will be possible.

YVETTE DE VON ARRESTED.

Actress Accused of Perjury in Breach of Promise Suit.

Clad in an exquisite black gown and picture hat, Yvette de Von, an actress and artists' model, was taken before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of having committed perjury in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against Andrew Cuneo, head of the Cuneo Bank, at 28 Mulberry Street. She also filed a suit against him for the conversion of $3,000 which, she said, she had intrusted to his care.

The banker's lawyers secured a warrant yesterday for the arrest of the actress on the ground that her complaining affidavit in the breach of promise suit, in which she sets forth that Cuneo, in New York in January, 1911, promised to marry her, and repeated that promise in New Orleans in May, 1911, consisted of statements which she knew to be false when she swore to them. Miss de Von was arrested at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, late in the afternoon.

She was taken at once to the Tombs Court, where she entered a plea of not guilty. The attorney for the banker requested an adjournment of the hearing until Aug. 20, which Magistrate Corrigan granted, releasing the actress in the meanwhile in $1,000 bail.

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THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
Lion Collars
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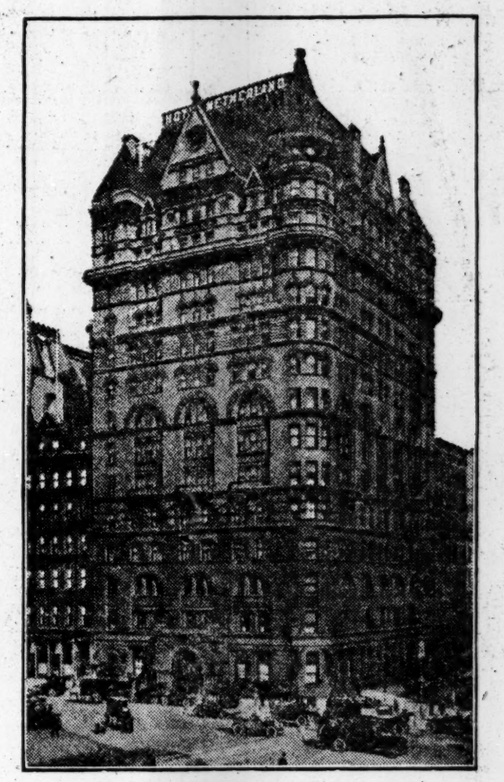

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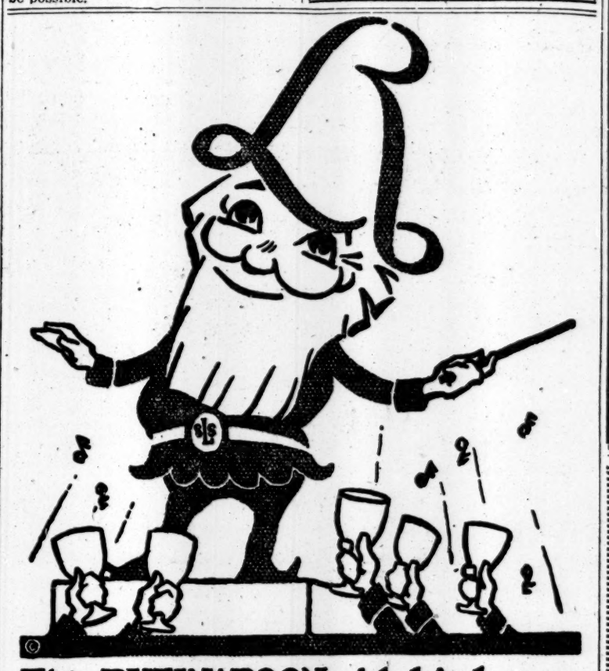

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In all their lays they sing the praise
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MENU:
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